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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE LATE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

The monotony which has prevailed for several days past, in front of Petersburg, was broken on Saturday last, by an event, which though not altogether unexpected, took our troops by surprise, and created for a while considerable confusion. About 4½ o'clock, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds, the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines. It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford Cemetery. The chief sufferers by the explosion, were Pegram's Battery, from this city, and three companies of Elliott's S. C. Brigade, which occupied position immediately to the left of the Battery for its support. The battery lost 22 men missing, two officers included. Some of these men are known to be killed, but others it is hoped are prisoners. Of the casualties in Gen Elliott's Brigade we have no information except that Gen. Elliott was severely wounded by a ball through the breast. He was doing well yesterday, and hopes were entertained that he would recover.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill despatched a courier to Gen. Mahone's Headquarters, and that vigilant officer moved off immediately at the head of his own Brigade, with instructions for Saunders' (Alabama) Brigade, and Wright's (Geo.) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found 12 of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black yankee troops.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his Brigade to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's brigade to come up in such position as would ensure re-capture of the remaining portion. Mahone's brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire, until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted, and delivered a plunging fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed possession.

In the meantime, Wright's Brigade, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed, and came around, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a later hour, Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by Saunders, came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines precisely as they were before the explosion.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed for safety into the immense hole or chasm, made by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin, our men closed and fought hand to hand. This was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade, and Saunders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific, and here too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise no more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, Gen Saunders' men, after removing a large number of wounded, buried in the hole on Saturday night, 55 Yankee negro troops, and 178 whites.

Saturday evening, we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than any thing else to which we could liken it. Immense boulders of earth were piled up rude'y one above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, limbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two boulders, near the surface of the ground, and literally crushed between them. He still remained in this painful position, with only his head and neck visible, our men not having had the time to extricate him. Life had long been extinct, but the ghastly looking face was unmarked by a scratch, and the head perfect, but slightly reclining on the shoulder.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with yankee dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. In one spot we noticed a corporal of infantry, a sergeant of artillery, and a big, burley negro, piled one upon top of the other. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets, as their crushed skulls and badly mashed faces too plainly indicated, while the greater portion were shot, great pools of blood having flowed from their wounds and stained the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's, large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging piteously for water, and praying to be cared for. Our men could not relieve them, as they were in full range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had not ceased firing, even under such appalling circumstances as we have described.

The length of the "gap" made by the enemy, is supposed to have been about 600 feet, but the work is not so great as many unacquainted with the appliances used for such purposes, would suppose Immense augurs made specially for such occasions, are brought into requisition, and by this means, we are informed, a vast deal of work can be accomplished in a short space of time. Just where the mine was sprung and the explosion occurred, the earth is formed of a hard substance, such as is generally known as "pipe clay," and this accounts for the great boulders of earth which were rent asunder and upturned, by the force of the explosion.

The labors of the enemy in this operation have been poorly repaid. It is not to be denied, that by the sudden and terrible nature of the explosion he produced a temporary confusion in our ranks. With a little more energy he might probably have poured such a column through this breach as to have given us very serious trouble. But the very timely arrival of Gen. Mahone, and the quick perception of his military mind, soon placed our gallant boys in position and retrieved the disaster.

The enemy's losses from all causes are estimated at 3500 men. We have over 1000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle-flags, and upwards of 2000 stands of small arms. We took no cannon, because the enemy brought none with them. The four pieces captured by the explosion, attached to Pegram's Battery, were afterwards dug up from the rubbish uninjured.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800. Among the killed, we regret to state, are some of our best men.

The enemy opened a severe fire on the city with his siege guns simultaneously with the explosion, and for two hours his shell fairly rained upon our streets. Thanks to a kind Providence, but one accident occurred, and that was the loss of a finger.

Saturday was the first time that the Army of Northern Virginia has been regularly engaged with the yankee negro troops. The negroes rushed wildly forward immediately after the explosion, with the cry of "no quarter." At a later hour of the day the time for the Confederates came, and our brave boys gave them what they had so loudly called for—"no quarter."

Among the prisoners captured is Brig. Gen. Bartlett of Massachusetts. We have 75 commissioned officers in our possession, among them three colonels, and every grade known to the army. The officers and men, white and black, have been confined together.

Petersburg Express 4th inst

It appears that the movement of the enemy was anticipated by Gen. Lee, who had caused to be constructed an inner line of entrenchments, which was occupied by tried troops. Before the smoke caused by the explosion had cleared away, the enemy charged through the breach, shouting "NO QUARTER" —"Remember Fort Pillow." They were, however, promptly met by the troops stationed in the inner lines, who poured volley after volley into the enemy, in such quick succession as to cause them to break and run in great confusion. The carnage was terrible.—*Richmond Examiner, 1st.*

When we drove the enemy from the salient we recovered the four guns with which it was armed, captured 12 stands of colors, 74 officers, including Brig. Gen. Bartlett and staff, 855 enlisted men Upwards of 500 of the enemy's dead are lying unburied in the trenches. Our loss is slight.

Grant, after throwing a large part of his army to the north side of the James, suddenly returned with them to the south side, on Friday and Saturday, and sprung his mine, no doubt expecting to find but a small force left to defend Petersburg. But wherever he turns up, our army is sure to be in his way, and the result has been most gratifying to our commander.

The Yankees took no prisoners from us that our officers are aware of. Thus has ended Grant's great secret movement that was to astonish both nations.

Gen. Bartlett and most of the white Yankees were, when captured, found hid in the excavation, to escape the bullets of our men.—*Rich. Sent., 1st.*

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

IN THE TRENCHES, PETERSBURG, July 30.

Messrs. Editors: Please publish the following list of casualties which have occurred in my company since last reported: Private A C McKinnon, severely wounded by a mortar shell on the 15th, and on the same day Private A G Tyson slightly. On yesterday, July 30th, Lt John P Bethea, severe in shoulder; Sergt Neill A Smith, seriously, shot in the breast.

I expect you have learned the particulars &c. of the explosion of a mine yesterday. Soon after the explosion Ransom's brigade commenced closing to the right to aid Elliott's S C brigade, who held the lines where the mine was sprung. The three right regts of Ransom's brigade (25th, 49th and 24th) were soon engaged in arresting the farther progress of the enemy up our line of works. Elliott's brigade soon rallied, and only a few hundred yards to the rear of their former line. Ransom's brigade, true to their reputation, showed no signs of fear or demoralization when the fearful gap was made in our lines. When closing in to the right and towards the "imminent deadly breach," the brave men could be heard saying "close up, boys, we will charge them." Mahone's Va. brigade, Wright's Ga. brigade, and Wilcox's old brigade, (Alabamians,) with a portion of Ransom's, made the final charge that regained our works. The left wing of Ransom's brigade gallantly repulsed a charge made by the enemy in their front, and in some places could get a destructive enfilading fire on the enemy massed at the point where the mine was sprung.

It was Pegram's Battery of Petersburg that was blown up. They were gallant men, and during the Maryland campaign were attached to our Brigade. They were nearly all destroyed. Poor fellows, their grape and canister has often mowed down the yankee ranks. At the point where Pegram's Battery was, the enemy massed 17 Regiments; when our charge was made 13 of their flags were captured. Two of the enemy's Brigades were Negroes, who in some instances fought desperately, but the greater portion soon ran.

The dead yankees in front of our works are thicker than I have ever seen them—for some distance the ground *cannot be seen*, and all among this pile of dead men are the wounded of the enemy, weltering in their blood and dying from the effects of the scorching rays of the sun —if one starts to crawl off a rebel ball puts an end to his sufferings. We lost but very few men when the works were retaken—most of the loss on our side being when the Battery was blown up. Upon the whole I don't think this "blow up" has paid Mr Grant. Our Generals have put all the Negro prisoners to work at burying their dead—it is "Nigger bury Nigger," and is relieving the Rebels of unpleasant work.

Respectfully, A. A. McIVER.

Grant Sending Troops to Washington.—We learn, from a gentleman just arrived from the Northern Neck, that the Potomac, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, was covered with transports, carrying troops to Washington City. It is estimated that fully 20,000 soldiers had been sent to Washington by Grant since Early's last victory.

Richmond Sentinel, 1st.

From the Chickahominy.—It now appears that Grant's movement across the river was a feint to cover the mining operation and attack at Petersburg, which has just resulted so disastrously to yankee arms. We were informed in official circles Saturday evening that the enemy had left the Chickahominy line, and that only their pickets now remain in front of Deep Bottom. The heavy force recently on this side of the river is now in Chesterfield.

Richmond Enquirer, 1st.

A Fight in Arkansas.—MOBILE, August 2.—The Memphis Evening Times, of the 29th, says the steamer Clara Bell was sunk at Carolina Landing on the 24th. She was a total loss. A gunboat sent to her relief was driven back. The rebels are moving up towards Columbia. Their force consists of 100 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery. The river is said to be effectually blockaded. The Pauline and Carroll have also been disabled and towed off. Eight transports are at the mouth of White river and cannot go up.

The rebels, 1,500 strong, under Gen. Dobbs, charged Col. Brook's command of 300, 13 miles from Helena, forcing us back, and following ten miles. Col. Brooks, several other prominent officers, and 37 privates were killed. Col. Brook's remains have reached Memphis.

A Remarkable Recovery.—During the battle of Gettysburg, a private of company K, Twenty-fourth Michigan regiment, named Kellar, was struck by a piece of shell which penetrated his knapsack, passing through his clothing and lodging in the shoulder, making a hideous wound, three or four inches square. Upon making an examination a surgeon found that Kellar had thirteen balls and buckshot in his person, besides the large piece of shell. He told the comrade of the wounded man to feed him with whiskey, and let him die as easily as possible. His friend, however, took care of him, washed his wounds, got him a clean bed of straw and changed his clothing. At the end of eight days Kellar was still alive, and the surgeon was again called to look at his case. He was surprised to find the man alive. He took out eight balls and the piece of shell; also a piece of the shoulder blade four inches long. The surgeon still thought that he would not recover, but he soon began to gain. He is now as well as ever, except a shattered arm, and was walking our streets only a day or two since. His recovery is one of the most remarkable on record.—*Detroit Tribune*

DIED,

Near Wadesboro', Anson county, 24th July, Mr. JAS. CAMERON, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Cameron was a highly respectable citizen of Wilmington, from which place he removed his family in 1861 at the time it was feared that that place would be overrun by yankee soldiery, thinking they would be safe from the abuses and insults of a heartless foe. He was a man of unblemished character, a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband, and an indulgent parent. He has left an affectionate wife and eight dependent children to mourn an irreparable loss. His disease was dropsy of the heart.

A Chance to Invest Confederate Money.

THE undersigned will sell his STORE LOT at Allensville, Person county, N. C., containing 11 acres of Land, with a large Store House, Grocery House, Office and two Log Houses all nearly new, nicely painted, 60 yards of a Church, in a healthy section of country. There is a tract of land adjoining which can be bought, a good stand for a store and location for a Doctor. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to come and see, or address me at Allensville, Person county, N. C

WM H. ROYSTER, Agt.

June 18. 44*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1864.

THE NEWS this morning is highly important and interesting. From very late Baltimore papers the fact is ascertained that our troops are again in Pennsylvania, where they have levied an assessment of half a million on a town and then burnt it—a measure of cruelty made necessary by the desolation everywhere made in our country by the yankee vandals. This invasion has so alarmed the Pennsylvanians that the Governor has called the Legislature together to adopt measures for the defence of the State.

The defeat of Grant's mining operations was the signal than had been supposed, the Baltimore American admitting that it was a failure, with a loss of *five thousand*. The largest estimate of their loss made at Petersburg was 3,500.

A strange statement is made—that Messrs. Clay Holcombe and Thompson, who were recently engaged in the peace correspondence with Horace Greeley, have crossed over from Canada into the United States. If this be true—we can scarcely believe it—they would not have ventured there without some strong assurance of protection from the Governor of some one of the Northwestern States; for, as prominent citizens of the Confederacy Lincoln would be prompt to arrest them, and still more as they have avowed that they are on business for the Confederate government. Can that business be the conclusion of some arrangement with the Northwestern States? And has President Davis been invited to send Commissioners for that purpose? The disaffection in the Northwest may have led to such a step.

JUDGE SHEPHERD'S SPEECH.—We had the pleasure of hearing the greater part of Judge Shepherd's speech at the Market House on Tuesday last. It was an able and patriotic speech, and had "the ring of the true metal." It was admirably calculated to effect the main object of the speaker—by calm reasoning and forcible illustration to convince the people of the reasonableness, the necessity, and the constitutionality, of the legislation of Congress on the several questions about which so much clamor has been raised by Holden and his followers, viz: the first conscription law, the law to conscribe the principals of substitutes, and the law to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. He showed that each of these measures, however much denounced as unconstitutional, had been sustained as constitutional by every Supreme Court before which they had come for decision. Also, that the public mind had settled down in the conviction that that decision was altogether proper in regard to the two first laws. The harshest of all these laws, he truly said, was the first conscription law of April 1862, which declared as soldiers for the whole period of the war, all men then in service, whose times were about to expire, and who were counting the hours which intervened before they could go home once more. If the soldiers, and their wives and mothers and fathers, could submit to that, as they had submitted, how much more easy even to applaud the principle of equality of the anti-substitute law, and to assent to the suspension of the habeas corpus, by which no man had suffered personal wrong.

Judge Shepherd paid the highest compliment to Gov. Vance, and depicted in justly hideous colors, the course of Holden, who, for his own ambitious purposes, deserted the cause of his country just a year ago, when that cause was shrouded in gloom by the fall of Vicksburg, the battle of Gettysburg, the capture of Port Hudson, and other like disasters.

In speaking of President Davis, he characterized him as a patriot and statesman, who had sacrificed all his possessions in the cause,—every thing he had having been destroyed by the enemy in Mississippi—and whose life and honor and fame were all at stake. Of all men, he has most interest in success and in peace. In illustration of his noble nature, and uncalculating devotion to the cause, Judge Shepherd related an incident that had come to his knowledge within the preceding twenty-four hours, which he said had deeply affected him. At the last session of our Legislature, certain parts of the correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis were ordered to be printed. Afterwards the House of Commons, deeming that the entire correspondence ought to be published, passed a resolution to that effect, which, however, was not acted upon by the Senate. Consequently only a part of the correspondence was printed. When President Davis became aware of this, by seeing the printed pamphlet, he inquired why injustice had thus been done him, and on learning that it was for a supposed good of the cause, he cheerfully assented, declaring in substance that he was willing himself to suffer misunderstanding and misrepresentation if by that means he could strengthen the cause of the country in North Carolina. This was indeed a noble sentiment.

It is proper to state, what is known to be the fact, that no purpose of injustice to President Davis induced the omission to print any part of the correspondence, but that it arose from the fact that the discussion between these officials embraced in part some subjects that it was believed would be injurious to the public interests to have printed.

On the evening of Tuesday, Randal McDaniel and Wm. B. Wright, Esqs., candidates for the Senate, addressed the people, but we had not the opportunity to hear them.

RANSOM'S BRIGADE.—In the various accounts of the repulse of the yankees after they blew up our works at Petersburg, only one of the Virginia papers has the slightest allusion to Ransom's Brigade. The credit is all awarded to Virginia, Alabama and Georgia Brigades. But it will be seen by the letter from Capt. McIver, in another column, that three Regiments of Ransom's North Carolinians were the first to check the enemy and aided in the final recapture of the works.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—A friend writes to us for information as to the process of making sugar from the Sorgho. We copy an article which may give the desired information, and suggest that persons interested preserve the paper, as the time will soon be at hand for crushing the cane.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS.—Valentine Propst and J. H. A. Lippard, of Rowan county, have renounced the H. O. A. Association, into which they say they were entrapped.

GRANT'S FAILURE ADMITTED.—The yankee papers are discussing the causes of the failure of Grant's campaign. The New York Herald attributes it to Lincoln's incompetency. The Philadelphia Age says that it was the saddling him with incompetent subordinates. The Philadelphia North American says Grant alone is to blame.

Perhaps it ought to satisfy us to know that Grant has failed, without troubling ourselves about the yankee excuses for it. But we are reminded of Historian Wheeler's specimen of Mr. Macon's "shrewd, dry wit." Wheeler tells how a party of gentlemen were discussing the causes of the failure of the Whigs to carry the Presidential election in this State in 1836; "at length he (Mr. Macon) said, with a smile playing on his venerable, round, and amiable face, 'Gentlemen, I will tell you the real reason why the Whig ticket did not carry in the State,' and then he paused; every one listened for something worthy of remembrance. "The real reason why the Whig ticket was not elected, *it did not get votes enough.*"

Now if this was *wit*, in Mr. Wheeler's estimation, we mean to set up for a wit also, by averring, that the reason why Grant has not succeeded is, that Gen. Lee and his glorious army, with the blessing of God, *wouldn't let him.*

THE ARMY VOTE.—A prodigious fuss is made by the Holden organs at Raleigh about the "small" vote in the Army, an evidence that the soldiers were not allowed to vote because they wanted to vote for Holden, &c. &c. These organs, however, are careful to suppress the returns. If these were published their readers would see, that while the N. C. Soldiers are less in number than they were two years ago, the vote polled is thousands larger than then, and Gov. Vance's *majority* now near double his *vote* then.

The whole vote in the Army two years ago (according to the Raleigh Standard of that day, as quoted by the Conservative) was 11,683. For Vance 7,687, for Johnston 3,996. The whole vote now, as far as received is 18,794. For Vance 16,604, for Holden 2,190.

"A HIDEOUS MARK."—Three years ago the Raleigh Standard complained, and justly, of the dominant party of that day, that its organs proposed to put "a hideous mark" upon those who dissented from their party faith. But the Standard has now had the hideous mark—a number of hideous marks —placed upon it by its own friends. See the certificates of the soldiers in the hospitals at Raleigh—those who voted for Mr. Holden, but could not submit to Mr. Holden's slander of themselves as cravens who could be bullied out of their rights of suffrage, and of the Surgeons who had been kind to them in their sickness. They say that Mr. Holden's allegations "are *false and without any foundation.*" Surely the man has lost his wits—"much *ambition* hath made him mad." His friend Gen. Dockery says "he out-lied them all," and yet the General is going to vote for him! These twenty-odd sick soldiers are not quite equal to that—they discovered his failing after they had voted, else probably they would have voted against him.

And this man, thus branded by his friends, is a candidate for the high position of Governor of North Carolina! The only redeeming considerations are, that he is a self-nominated candidate, and that he will be beaten by a majority greater than ever before consigned a candidate to the shades.

A YEAR'S RECORD OF GOOD DEEDS.—It has been just a year since the Charleston Wayside Home was established. We learn from the Mercury that the number of soldiers who in that period have found refreshment at its bountiful board and rest within its precincts, has been 34,494. Instead of diminishing, its number of guests has lately increased by about 50 per day, consisting of furloughed, sick and convalescent soldiers from the Virginia Hospitals.

When we think of the enormous prices of Hotel accommodations everywhere, we cannot too highly estimate the amount of suffering saved to our gallant soldiers by this and similar benevolent institutions throughout the Confederacy.

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG LADY.—A correspondent of the Charlotte Bulletin relates an instance of energy and determination in a young lady, such as many a being that wears pants would be incapable of. Miss Mary ———, a young lady, who has been tenderly raised, unaccustomed to labor and hardships, left a village in South Carolina for the purpose of bringing away from a mountain town of our State (liable to yankee and tory raids) her widowed sister and children, the husband and father having been killed in Virginia nearly two years ago. At a station on the Western railroad she could find no conveyance, so she walked 18 miles over the mountains, had her sister's household goods packed and conveyed back across the mountains to the station, and arrived, all safe and sound (save blistered feet) in Charlotte, having traveled in four or five days a distance of 400 miles, bringing her sister and little ones to a place of more safety.

"Talk of conquering a country inhabited by women like this!" says the writer. "Miss Mary was armed, and has the nerve to shoot, and a cowardly tory would quail before the lustrous determination of that steady blue eye of hers. Although a citizen and resident of South Carolina, she was born and educated in North Carolina, and is true to her early tuition of self reliance."

SOUR GRAPES.—The Standard says: "We shall not encumber our columns with the returns which are paraded in the Destructive papers with the view of affecting the election."

It is a way the Standard has, of giving but little space to Confederate victories.

The Standard of the 2d says: "The army is beyond all question against Vance." If so, the army takes a queer way of expressing its hostility—giving Vance about as many thousands as Holden has hundreds of votes. No doubt the Standard would be delighted if the army were in like manner *against* Holden.

A VANCE MELON.—Theophilus Evans, Esq., of this vicinity, brought us on Tuesday a melon weighing 29 lbs.—the largest we have seen this year,—which he thought worthy to be called a Vance melon, and that we were entitled to eat it. We took no appeal from his decisions.

☞ We are requested by letter from "Oaks," to publish a list of casualties among the citizens of Petersburg since the 1st May. We have never seen such a list, and are not aware that any such has been published.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Vance.	Holden.
Reported in last Observer.	9218	1071
Welden,	158	1
Gordonsville,	86	5
61st N. C. T., Clingman's Brig.,	119	91
51st " " "	152	48
31st " " "	117	103
8th " " "	159	7
Potts' Battery,	76	20
N. C. Receiving Hospital,	49	0
Manly's Battery,	115	0
Ramsay's "	157	0
Williams' "	85	1
10th N. C. T., Artillery,	88	1
13th N. C. T., Scales' Brigade,	208	3
16th " " "	141	39
22d " " "	127	64
34th " " "	129	53
38th " " "	92	27
Army Receiving Hospital,	20	4
Martin's Brigade,	192 maj.	
4th N. C. Cavalry,	323	44
7th " "	126	0
Kenansville,	140	22
Charlotteville, Va.,	95	2
Cox's Brigade,	508	15
Hoke's "	440	29
Grimes' "	354	86
Johnston's "	450	19
11th N. C. T. Kirkland's Brig	199	33
26th " " "	198	15
44th " " "	93	18
47th " " "	35 maj.	
52d " " "	72	20
27th " Cooke's "	152	2
46th " " "	112	56
48th " " "	100	47
15th " " "	176	25
55th N. C. T.,	84	24
Catawba Bridge,	19	1
Kirkland's wagon camp,	86	4
Farmville Hospital,	68	24
67th N. C. T.,	670	48
Tarboro',	69	0
Danville, Va.,	138	17
Staunton, Va.,	52	27
Home Guards, &c., Asheville,	357	74
	16,604	2,190

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FT. HOLMES, July 28

Messrs. Editors: The following is the vote polled here to-day by Co E, (Scotch Greys,) 40th N C T, for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriff:

For Governor: Vance 44; Holden 00.
For Senate: Lt McArthur 40; Leitch 8; McQueen 3.
For Commons: Bethune 38; McMillan 36; McNeill 15; Morisey 4; McRae 3.
For Sheriff: King 21; McNair 11; Cobb 16; Stewart 2; Scattering 5.

The official count will vary a little from the above, from the fact that there are a few men who have not yet voted. You will see that Co E, 40th N C T, has not been disgraced by a single vote for Holden, and there are hundreds of others I hope will be likewise. SCOTCH GREYS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BATTERY GATLIN, July 28.

Messrs Editors: The election at this place in Co D, 26th N C T, (Capt E B Dudley) was: Vance 20; Holden 28. For Senate: W B Wright 4 For Commons: McCormick 4; Turner 2; McDuffie 1; McKay 4; Shepherd 1.

Capt Turner's Co B, 26th N C T, voted: Vance 66; Holden 1.

The vote for Bladen was a majority for Ellis, for the Senate; Russ, for the Commons; Melvin, for Sheriff.

The above is not the official vote but is nearly correct. Huzza for Vance. Yours, &c. R. D. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA, July 23.

Messrs Editors: The following is the result of election in my Company to-day:

For Governor: Vance 59; Holden 00.
For Senate: J S McArthur 40; Giles Leitch 8; Alex McQueen 1.
For Commons: David Bethune 55 (unanimous;) P P Smith 17; A A McMillan 8; T J Morisey 3.
For Sheriff: R M McNair 23; R King 18; S J Cobb 8; Wm Stewart 8.

The 24th Reg't gives Vance a large majority. Holden has failed to carry Ransom's Brigade—the whole Brigade footing up a large majority against him.

Very truly, &c. A. A. McIVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: Below is the vote on the 28th, of this Company, as furnished by Lt Seigle, (now in command of the Battery.) Vance 87; Holden 1. The Holden voter has been with the Battery but a short time.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Capt Charlotte N C Battery.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Messrs Editors: The following is the result of the voting in my Company to-day for Governor and Members of Legislature:

For Governor: Vance 100; Holden 00.
For Senate: R McDaniel 36.
For Commons: Shepherd 61; A D McLean 26; M J McDuffie 52; Kirkpatrick 17; McNeill 10; J P McLean 5.

Respectfully, &c, Lt. BENJ. RUSH,
Starr's Battery.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SIXTH DIVISION, WINDER HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, July 28.

Messrs Editors: Knowing you would be gratified to hear the result of the election for Governor in this, a N C Hospital, I hasten to give it as follows:

Vance 755; Holden 19.

A glorious result! Mr Holden has boasted of his numerous friends in the army. All had an opportunity to vote who desired to do so, as the ballot box was carried to the bed of every soldier in the hospital who was unable from sickness or wounds to get to the Reading Room of the hospital where the polls were held. The result would have been even more gratifying to Gov'r Vance and his friends, had it not been that a large number of men have been furloughed—1132 since July 13.

I hope the people at home will present a united front on the day of election in favor of our excellent Governor, and prove forever to Mr Holden and his friends, that the people of the good old State are not willing to jeopardize the dearest interest they have on earth.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Vote for Governor in the Fourth N C Cavalry:

		Vance.	Holden.
Co A,	Capt L A Johnson, Anson co.	80	00
B,	" J T Mitchell, Caswell co,	57	00
C,	" R M McIntosh, N Hanover co,	16	11
D,	" Wm Sharp, Hertford co,	22	00
E,	" J Y Bryer, (mixed,)	12	25
F,	" J B Cherry, Bertie co,	19	5
G,	" D Bell, Currituck co,	82	00
H,	Lt S P Clark, Wilson co,	28	00
I,	Capt J O Cherry, Northampton and Bertie cos,	21	00
K,	" J V Sauls, Northampton and Hertford cos,	16	3
Total.		323	44

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP VANCE, July 29.

Messrs Editors: I give below the vote of the soldiers on duty at this Camp and in this vicinity for Governor yesterday:

	Vance.	Holden.
Camp Vance,	70	2
Co B, 16th Bat.	33	0
Sixth-Eighth State Troops,	132	8
Total	235	10

Vance's majority 225.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FT. HOLMES, July 29.

Messrs Editors: The following is the vote of this company for Governor, which you will please publish:

Vance 47; Holden 1.

Respectfully, W. W. H. HUNTER,
1st Sgt Co G, 40th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Vote for Governor in Fifth N C Cavalry.

	Vance.	Holden.
Co A,	69	0
B,	17	0
C,	33	0
D,	18	10
E,	25	15
F,	37	8
G,	20	31
H,	39	4
I,	34	0
K,	15	14
	295	70

Co. A, 5TH N. C. CAVALRY.—For Senate: Randal McDaniel, 19; Duncan Shaw, 8; W. B. Wright 2; J. G. Shepherd, 1. For Commons: W. M. McNeill, 23; Jas. Kirkpatrick, 39; A. J. Bethune, 13; J. G. Shepherd, 30; A. D. McLean, 13; Neill McKay, 2; M J. McDuffie, 4; Jno. P. McLean, 3.

Co E, polled for Sampson Senator: Kirby 15, Faison 18. Commons: Murphy 5, Powell 15, Lassiter 17, Wright 3. Sheriff: Oates 18, Herring 7.

Co G, for Chatham Senator: Straughan 10, Long 9 Commons: Jas Headen 10, Jos Headen 9, Hadley 10, McDonald 11, Womble 19, Farrar 1, Griffin 1. Sheriff: May 21, Paschall 5, Williams 10.

Co E, for Chatham Senator: Straughan 10, Long 2. Commons: Jos Headen 6, Jas Headen 9, Hadley 9, McDonald 3, Womble 2, Griffin 1. Sheriff: Paschall 18, May 4.

Co A, for Senator in Moore and Montgomery: Crump 15. Commons in Moore: Harrington 18. Sheriff: Worthy 13, McNeill 5.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FT. CAMPBELL, July 28.

Gentlemen: The following vote polled here to-day:

For Governor: Fort Campbell—Vance 151; Holden 17.
Co K 86th N C Troops.
For Senate—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus: J W Ellis 29, J H Pritchett 16.
For Commons, Brunswick: Dan'l L. Russell jr. 22; Asa Ross 30.
For Sheriff: Galloway 9; Allen 53.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FT. CLIFTON, VA., July 28.

Messrs. Editors: Below I give you the vote of Co E, 38th N C T, which you will please publish.

JACKSON McRAE, 1st Sgt com'dg Co.

For Governor: Holden 10; Vance 1.
For Senate: Leitch 9.
For Commons: Dockery 9
For Sheriff: Long 10.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLYMOUTH, N C, July 28.

Messrs Editors: I will send you the vote of a portion of the 50th N C T, (six companies.) Especially do I wish to call your attention to that of Co F, Capt J O A Kelly, from Moore:

Co F—For Governor: Vance 77; Holden 00.
" For Senate: Dr Crump 57.
" For Commons: Harrington 57; Ritter 1
" For Sheriff: Maj McNeill 59; Worthy 3.

This is the second time Co F has given Gov Vance a unanimous vote.

	Vance	Holden.
Co G,	52	2
D,	16	6
H,	48	10
C,	43	9
K,	42	1
F,	77	0
Total	278	28

The other 4 companies being stationed at Washington I have not heard from them.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

VOTE AT FORT ANDERSON.—Vance 36, Holden 8. Bladen, &c., Senator: Ellis 9 Columbus Commons: George 3. Bladen Commons: Russ 3, Currie 1. Richmond and Robeson Senator: McArthur 17, Leitch 1. Robeson Commons: Bethune 18, McMillan 16, McRae 1, Morisey 1 Sheriff: McNair 4, Cobb 5, King 8.

The 8 Holden votes came from Lenoir, Chatham, Sampson, Wake, Johnston and Alamance.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Co. H, 26TH N. C. TROOPS.—Vance 25, Holden none. Moore and Montgomery Senate: Crump 18, Tyson 1, Bright none. Commons, Moore: Harrington 11, Davis 4, Ritter 1. Sheriff: McNeill 16, Worthy 4.

51st REG'T.—For Senate: McDaniel 16, Wright 5. For Commons: Shepherd 18, A. D. McLean 15, McDuffie 8, McCormick 6, McKay 3.

Co H, Fifteth Reg't, Cumberland and Harnett.—Senate: McDaniel 47; Wright 5. Commons: Shepherd 38; A D McLean 40; McNeill 35; J P McLean 17; Turner 4; McCormick 4; McKay 2.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Late News from the United States—The Rebels again in Pennsylvania.—RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—The Baltimore American of the 1st and 2d inst. has been received.

The papers of the 1st mention the explosion of a mine in front of Petersburg on Saturday. The sight, it says, was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting 16 guns, was blown into the air and rendered a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion an assault was made on the rebel works by the 9th and 18th corps, the 5th being in reserve. The assault was successful, carrying the entire front line of the rebel works and capturing many prisoners.

The American of the 2d says that the loyal people of the U. S. are again called upon to show how they can bear themselves under disaster. The assault upon Petersburg failed. The Federal forces were repulsed with a loss of 5 000 including prisoners; and the strength of the rebel position remains unimpaired.

Rebel cavalry have crossed the Potomac 15 miles above Williamsport, passed directly across Maryland and entered Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg, about 500(?) strong. McCausland's men entered Chambersburg, Pa., demanded $500,000, which was paid, fired the town and nearly the whole of it was burned. Gov. Curtin has called the Legislature together to make arrangements to defend the State.

The American says that Wright's (yankee) columns must ere this have reached Winchester, and that if the rebels attempt to retain possession of the Shenandoah valley a desperate battle must be expected.

Lincoln is at Fort Monroe, and has had interviews with Grant.

The Detroit Tribune says that Messrs. Thompson of Miss., Clay of Ala., and Holcombe of Va., crossed the Detroit River several days ago and are now in the Western States.

The latest quotation of gold is 258½.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to-day have been unusually quiet.

Nearly all the forces sent by Grant to the North side have returned to our front.

Grant is supposed to be busy sapping and mining at other points.

Deserters say that there is great dissatisfaction in the yankee army on account of the results on Saturday.

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, Aug. 3.—Affairs are very quiet.

Of the prisoners [raiders] captured near Newnan some 650 were sent South yesterday. About 1000 in all were captured.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 28 years, dark complected, and weighs about 140 lbs. Said boy will probably remain

THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN IN 1864.

From the Montreal Telegraph.

So far the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more completely than any of its predecessors. The various movements have been sufficiently developed to enable us to speak positively of the general plan; the design was of magnificent proportions; the forces and material employed immense; the results have been many disasters, numerous repulses, frightful waste of life and treasure, and not a single victory.

The grand objective point of the design was the isolation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the Southwest were designed to assist this object. Banks in Northern Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkansas were directed to clear the right bank of the Mississippi by an advance with forces supposed to be sufficient to defeat the Confederates in those States, destroy them or drive them into Texas; thus leaving the Father of Waters free, and preventing any co-operation between the enemy east and west of the Mississippi. Later a small force was to issue from Vicksburg and march toward Selma, threatening the Confederate Army in Georgia under Johnston in the rear; Sherman with the main Western Army was to break up at Chattanooga, and move rapidly toward Atlanta, in the hope of defeating Johnston, and capturing that important arsenal and depot, or at least preventing any re inforcements being sent from that quarter to Lee; while Sturgis was to move from Memphis toward Chattanooga, covering Sherman's communication and preventing any dangerous interruption of his supplies. Northward through Tennessee and Kentucky the railways were guarded by large bodies of Western Militia called out for a hundred days' service. The forces employed in these operations numbered fully 250,000 men, of whom one half were under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed to break up at Culpeper where he lay a few miles north of Lee, move rapidly by his left, east and south to the junction of the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railways, thus getting between Lee and Richmond, and threatening that city from the north-west, while Sigel was to advance down the Shenandoah, and with the co operation of Crook and Averill, destroy Lee's communication with Western Virginia and Tennessee, capture Lynchburg and the supplies gathered there, and to break up the railway lines west of Richmond. Simultaneously Butler and Smith were to ascend the James river, destroy the Petersburg Railway, capture that city, break up the Danville and Richmond line and isolate and threaten the Confederate Capital from the South. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft agley." In the West, Sherman, by dint of numbers, made respectable progress; Johnston compelled him, however, to pay dearly for every mile of advance, fighting him wherever the ground was favorable, inflicting immense losses on him at trifling cost; dexterously evading all his flanking movements; thrashing him handsomely at Resaca and Dallas, and finally bringing him to a stand still north of Marietta, where the two armies now confront each other, Johnston offering battle, and Sherman seeking to avoid it.

The co-operating expositions in this quarter have all miscarried. In the Trans-Mississippi district Banks and Smith were defeated with enormous loss in men, guns and materials; 13,000 prisoners, 27 armed and transport steamers, 56 guns, and over 2,000 wagons were among the trophies of the victories in this campaign. The political results were the recovery by the Confederates of the whole of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana except New Orleans, Little Rock and a few garrisoned posts.

The expedition which went out from Vicksburg was repulsed and driven back; that which issued from Memphis was decisively defeated, with the loss of more than half its numbers, and nearly all its arms, artillery and materiel. With the exception of a few armed posts, the Confederates have recovered the whole of Mississippi, and the river of that name is again blockaded; communication is established once more between the two sections of the Confederacy, and men and supplies freely pass from one side to the other. Morgan has made a successful raid into Kentucky and Forrest is moving in force against the Federal depots and lines of communication in Tennessee, while Wheeler is effectually stopping transportation between Sherman and his base of supplies and grand depot at Chattanooga.

In the East the campaign has been but little more successful. Siegel was defeated, and Hunter, his successor, with his confidators has accomplished nothing more than tearing up a few miles of railway, and ravaging the country through which they passed.

Butler and Smith were defeated with heavy loss and compelled to entrench themselves at Bermuda Hundred, under cover of the fire of the gunboats. Sheridan's raid, first to destroy the railway communications north of Richmond, and next to co operate with Hunter, Crook and Averill, failed completely, effecting little beyond the diminution of his force to one-half, and the exhaustion of the remainder. And this brings us to the operations of the main Eastern army under Grant and Meade.

At the beginning of May the grand army of the Potomac lay around Culpeper; the army of Virginia, under Lee, was in the neighborhood of Orange Court House, its left resting on that place, and its right extended eastward towards Fredericksburg, watching the fords of the Rapidan, the wagons of the whole force packed, and the men ready to move at a moment's notice to the threatened point. The Federal force under Meade's command numbered, as near as can be ascertained, 210 000 men, irrespective of Burnside's corps and consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Army corps, which had been consolidated into three, called Second, Fifth and Sixth; the Second was commanded by Hancock, the Fifth by Warren, and the Sixth by Sedgwick; Burnside had the Ninth to act as a reserve. At day-break on the 4th of May, Grant broke up at Culpeper, and marched southeast for Germanna and Ely's Fords, where pontoons had been laid, and crossed the Rapidan without resistance; Burnside remaining behind to cover the trains, and by a show of force to disguise the movement from the enemy as long as possible.

As soon as the movement was pronounced Lee moved east and by north to intercept the Federals on the Spotsylvania road in column of march. The Second Corps under Hancock having the advance on the morning of the 6th, had got past the intersection of the two roads from Orange Court House on the Spottsylvania pike, by which the Confederates were advancing, and was pushing rapidly southward; but the head of the Confederate columns came upon the flank of the following Federal corps now joined by Burnside, who had marched all night, and threatened to cut the army in two. Grant did not know that the advance consisted of only a few weak brigades, the dense jungle of the Wilderness concealed and magnified numbers; the Confederates attacked him with great vigor, and he believed that Lee and his whole army were on his flank. He hastily determined that his scheme to get past Lee's left flank, and into his rear, had failed, and that the only course was to halt and give battle. Hancock was recalled, the trains hurried toward Chancellorsville, and the line of battle formed west of the road leading southward to Spottsylvania, and on either side of the two intersecting roads from Orange Court House, by which the Confederates were advancing.

Thus the Confederate advance, only two divisions strong, found itself engaged with four immensely strong army corps of the enemy; in its hands was the safety of the whole army, and if need be it must perish to a man to secure time to concentrate. Nobly did they do their duty; with persistence, heroism and devotion never excelled if ever equalled in war, they devoted themselves. Deploying the chapparel taking advantage of the cover of timber on either side of the roads, they prepared to die. The Federals attacked in massive columns, charging up the road and across the open glades; the Confederates behind their cover opposed a thin gray line, which, had the ground been open would have been swept away like chaff; but now almost secure from danger, that thin line kept up a rolling fire, its bullets crashed through the dense array of the enemy, searching it from right to left, from front to rear; shattered by a terrible slaughter, impeded by their dead and wounded, again and again the Federal columns were driven back in utter rout, leaving the ground piled with dead. But it is not our intention to follow the fortunes of corps or the surges of each individual combat; but to deal with results. For two days the battle raged with varying success, closing on the second with decisive advantage to the Confederates. All the Federal attacks had been defeated, the Confederate army concentrated, the artillery and baggage trains were on the way to Spottsylvania; the Federal attempt to turn Lee's flank had failed and the latter satisfied with such results, all he had been fighting for, proceeded to take up a new position, covering his communication with Richmond.

As this movement was begun on the evening of the 6th, Gordon finding that his flank overlapped Grant's left, made a furious attack upon it, drove it across the main road in utter rout, and brought the Federal army to the verge of ruin. Germanna Ford road was lost and had the success been followed up, Grant's defeat at Wilderness would have been as complete as Hooker's at Chancellorsville. But the Confederate army was already on its march to Spottsylvania, and could not be recalled in time to take advantage of the event. The federals passed an unpleasant night; their line of battle was withdrawn and concentrated, and in the darkness axe and spade were plied throwing up defences to break the assault they anticipated on the morrow. The morning broke upon their trepidation, and found them watching, digging and chopping; all night long their trains had toiled toward Fredericksburg, now looked to as a place of retreat; noon came and still no attack, a reconnoissance was pushed forward, and it was found that the enemy had disappeared.

Grant immediately telegraphed a decisive victory, the suing and the usual federal embellishments. That night, enemy routed and flying in every direction, Hancock pursuing and the usual federal embellishments. That night, Saturday the 7th, the whole line followed on Lee's track leaving its dead unburied, thousands of its wounded ungathered to die miserably in the Wilderness, and its field hospitals to the mercy of the foe. Six weeks afterward parties were sent on to recover the survivors of one of the most cruel abandonments in the history of warfare; some hundreds of wounded succeeded in reaching the bank of the Potomac and attracting attention, but many hundreds more perished slowly by the most horrible of deaths, hunger, thirst, and the mortification of wounds in the glades and jungles of the Wilderness.

After a severe encounter on Sunday, the 8th, in front of Spotsylvania, in which the Fifth Federal Corps was severely punished, both armies again confronted each other, the Confederates facing north, and the Federals south. In the centre was Spotsylvania, through which west and east ran the road from Catharpen to Bowling Green, south the road to Richmond over the Po River to the rear; in front looking north were the Brook, Pine Grove and Fredericksburg roads, diverging from the left, centre and right of the town; across these roads covering the town and the communications in the rear was the Confederate army strongly posted, and opposed to them the four Federal corps d'armee forming the segment of a circle facing inward, as the Confederates formed a smaller semi-circle facing outward.

Lee wanted time for his wounded and trains to retire on Richmond, and he fought to obtain it. So far he had not lost a gun or a wagon and he had carried off all his wounded. His killed, wounded and missing, was only 6,000; while the enemy had been weakened by a loss of over 45,000; the disparity being occasioned by the dense columns of the Federals charging over open ground, while the Confederate line fought nearly all the time in the screen of a dense forest. In the battles in front of Spotsylvania, the Confederates had the same and greater advantages; they were posted on hills, covered with timber, the Federals had to advance across clear ground, exposed to the sweep of batteries firing point blank into their masses. Grant attacked on the 10th, and fighting continued every day, until the 19th; the only result favorable to the Federals was the assault of the centre on the 11th, with a thousand prisoners, an advantage which was neutralized immediately by the recapture of the ground lost; and the surprise of the right on Thursday morning under cover of a dense fog, which cost the Confederates between two and three thousand men, and eighteen guns. The ground lost necessitated a concentration, which immediately took place. Having successfully resisted every attempt to force his position and secured his trains, on the 19th, Lee, under cover of a furious assault on Grant's right, withdrew across the Pe, and retired to North Anna. Here he again halted and gave battle; for three days Grant hurled his forces upon him to be rolled back with terrible slaughter; then he sickened of his pledge "to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." Hitherto Lee had succeeded in keeping open his communication south and west, and Grant saw that if he was to succeed in planting himself to the north of Richmond, and thus cutting Lee off from it, he must fight with the legs instead of the arms of his soldiers. He had been obliged by the loss of the Germana Ford road to abandon his base at Culpeper and establish it at Fredericksburg; his failure at Spotsylvania threw him back from this on Port Royal; and now he determined to cut loose from it, and try a race for Richmond by Hanover Town, with a new base at White House above the confluence of the Pamunkey with York River. He moved rapidly to the south-east, but the enemy had the shorter line, and when he turned west and attempted to reach the north of Richmond in this direction, he found Lee in front of him, ready to give battle. In the meantime Smith had been detached with the Eighteenth Corps from Butler's command, and sent by water down the James, and up the York River to White House to reinforce Grant, and the supplies of the army followed.

There was severe fighting in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, until the 30th, with the general result that all the efforts of the Federals to force their way to the north of Richmond by Mechanicsville were defeated; and Grant again began moving south-east to find a more vulnerable point; fighting again at Coal Harbor on the 31st, and on the 1st and 2d of June, with no better success, the Federal army having now reached Gaines's Mill, its line of battle crossing the ground occupied by Stonewall Jackson when he crumpled up McClellan. On the 3d of June the Confederates made a furious attack on the Federal right and centre, the result of which was the withdrawal of Grant's army to James River on the 14th, and the abandonment of the White House. The withdrawal was managed with much skill, the Confederates not pursuing, but guarding the bridges over the Chickahominy east of Richmond, and massing their forces on the left bank of the James, covering the city from the southeast in anticipation that Grant would make for Malvera Hill, with the design of reaching Richmond from that quarter. Had he done so he would have exposed himself to a blow which could hardly have failed to be fatal. But the Federal commander had no stomach for another fight with Lee on ground of that General's choosing and hoped to secure by surprise in another field that success which had eluded him on this. The object of the campaign, a lodgment in force north of Richmond, was given up for an attempt from the south. Troops were moved rapidly across James River, and as soon as landed, marched at once on Petersburg only garrisoned by a few companies of militia. Before the point of attack was developed, and Lee could send re-enforcements the outer defenses were carried with eighteen guns, fourteen of which were re-captured the same day but much of the ground lost was not recovered. Simultaneously with this attack Butler sallied out of his entrenchments, seized and began destroying the railway between Petersburg and Richmond, but was interrupted in his work, defeated and driven back with heavy loss. On the morning of the 16th Petersburg was in the greatest danger; when the sun went down it was safe. Beauregard was there with all the army, and Lee was on the right bank of the James, his left resting on Fort Darling, and his right on the Appomattox, his guns commanding the right flank of the Federal advances before Petersburg.

The attempts to take Petersburg by assault have been repulsed with great slaughter; the Federals admitted up to Wednesday last a loss of ten thousand men; their actual loss is probably double that number; and if this covers it, it is the first time they have come so close to the truth. Of recent operations before the city, we know nothing more than that they have culminated in disaster after disaster, the latest being the repulse of an advance by the left toward the Petersburg and Weldon Railway with a loss according to their own accounts of five guns and two thousand prisoners and the apparent abandonment of the siege.

A new series of operations is announced on the left bank of the James River, the only point yet untried, and by some deemed the weakest; but there is little reason to suppose that the enterprise of reducing Richmond from this quarter will be more successful than those that preceded it.

So far, we repeat, the campaign has failed at all points; the Federal armies have been hurled to certain slaughter with a cold heartlessness worse than devilish. No general ever exhibited so great an indifference to the lives of his soldiers as Grant; no general ever achieved as little by such sacrifice. It is impossible to say that his army has not fought well and endured all the hardships, danger and labors of the campaign with heroism and docility. They were directed by a butcher, and opposed by the greatest general of this or any other age. Posterity will rank Gen. Lee above Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or Turenne, above Marlborough or Frederick, before Alexander or Cæsar. Careful of the lives of his men, fertile in resource, a profound tactician, gifted with the swift intuition which enables a commander to discern the purpose of his enemy, and the power of rapid combination which enables him to oppose to it a prompt resistance; modest, frugal, self-denying, void of arrogance or self assertion; trusting nothing to chance; among men noble as the noblest, in the lofty dignity of the Christian gentleman; among patriots less self seeking, and as pure as Washington; and among soldiers combining the religious simplicity of Havelock with the genius of Napoleon, the heroism of Bayard and Sydney, and the untiring, never faltering duty of Wellington.

If this great soldier had at his command the forces and material against which he is called on to contend, the superiority on land and the supremacy on water, in six months the whole Federal States would be prostrate at his feet. As it is, he has made his own name, and that of the Confederacy he serves, immortal.

In estimating the future prospects of the campaign it must be borne in mind that the Federal army is being rapidly reduced in numbers. Its losses in Virginia since the 4th of May cannot be estimated at less than one hundred thousand; it is being also reduced by the return of three years and two years men, whose terms are daily expiring. By this means over fifty thousand men will be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac alone before the close of next month and these are the best troops in it. The term of the one hundred days' men expires also during next month. The army of the Potomac, which at the commencement of May numbered with its co-operating corps in Virginia, over 800,000 men, is now less than 200,000. The reduction of the Confederate force has certainly not been more than a fourth of this. Gen. Sherman's loss in Georgia has also been excessively heavy. For the next three months the climate will fight against the Federals; already in Virginia the Northern troops are suffering severely from this cause. In the attack on Richmond the hope of the co-operation of the Federal fleet appears to have been abandoned; vessels are sunk across the stream below Fort Darling, which equally prevent the descent of the Confederate rams, and the ascent of the Federal gunboats.

On the whole, the situation of the Confederates is more hopeful than at any previous period of the struggle. They never were stronger in men and material; the gloom of previous disasters has been dispelled by long uninterrupted success in every quarter. To restore their strength, the Federals must soon resort to another conscription, a dangerous experiment at this time, which may fail, and, in failing, terminate the war.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRENCHES NEAR PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.

Messrs E. J Hale & Sons: We have a letter from Lt Jno. D. Malloy, written at Fort Delaware, June 27. He states that all the officers of this Reg't (except Lieuts McArthur and McEachern who were wounded) are at that place and well. Letters for them should be forwarded to Col. Robert Ould, Agent of Exchange, Richmond, carefully complying with the rules prescribed by him, directed on the inner envelope to Officers' prison, Fort Delaware, care of Capt. G. W. Abl, A. A. G. via Fortress Monroe.*

Respt'y, &c.

H. McKETHAN.

P S. All quiet here to-day. Yankees spent most of yesterday burying their dead. Their mining operations have so far been a costly operation for them.

*See Judge Ould's advertisement in the Observer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

6TH DIVISION, WIENER HOSPITAL, Richmond, July 31st, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Permit me to acknowledge through you, the receipt of a package containing contributions of cloth, soft old rags, &c &c., for the use of the patients in my Hospital, from Mrs. E. J. Hale, Mrs. P. M. Hale, Mrs DeBernier Hooper, and Mrs. M. M. Lane. I am sure these kind-hearted ladies would have been amply recompensed for their generosity had they but seen the pleasant smiles that lit up the warm countenances of the patient sufferers when the soft clean old linen was applied to their burning wounds; and when told that these things had been sent to them by the ladies of their own native State, many a silent prayer ascended to the throne of Grace on high, pleading for the welfare and happiness of their noble hearted country women.

I would respectfully say to the ladies, that there are many things needful for the sick and wounded in the Hospital—and their contributions of all kinds will be most thankfully received; but whilst the season for active campaigning continues, there is nothing more indispensably requisite for the successful treatment of wounds than soft old bandages and rags.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANK FOULKES, Surgeon in charge.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

George Washington Harriss, son of Thos. B. and Nancy Harriss of Chatham county, N. C., was severely wounded at Ashland, June 1, 1864, and died in Richmond, Va., June 3d, in the 21st year of his age. The subject of this brief sketch was one of the most lovely young men I have ever known. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn his death. In Sept. 1862, he made a public profession of religion, and connected himself with the M. E. Church South. From that time until his death, at home and in the army, he was a consistent, exemplary christian. His end was peace.

W. H. BOBBITT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, June 16th, near Petersburg, Va., Henry R. Covington, son of Rev. H. Covington of Richmond county, N. C. He was a member of Co D, 26th Reg't S. C. T. Henry was a noble boy. Kind and generous, he won the affections of all who knew him. But he has gone, we humbly trust, to that bright world where beams an endless day. Farewell Henry, we shall never more see thy face on earth, but we will strive to meet thee in a better world. May God comfort the aged parents in this their sore trial. A SCHOOLMATE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, on the 16th June, near Petersburg, Va., contending with the enemy, Private Robert Graham, Co D, 51st N. C. T., while gallantly defending his country from our insulting foe. Mr. Graham was from Robeson county, N. C. He was a true soldier and a perfect gentleman; was among the many who left their homes without any one to care for them. He participated in the defence of Charleston under Gen. Beauregard. Since then he has been a great portion of the time in Va. He was in the fight at Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundreds and Drewry's Bluff. Then the enemy moved over to the South side, and in his advance on the town was met by our forces, among whom was our lamented friend. It is useless to say any thing more about his qualities as a soldier, as his comrades can testify to his daring and unflinching disposition in presence of the enemy. He won the confidence of his officers as well as his comrades in ranks. He was shot in the head, which caused almost instantaneous death. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn their irreparable loss. But an all wise Providence has seen fit to remove him from us, and we console ourselves with the hope that he is transferred to a better world, where we hope to meet again.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Gordonsville, Va., on 23d April 1864, of Pneumonia, Wm. Henry Patterson of Co. H, 26th N. C. Reg't, in the 21st year of his age, and only son of J. D. and M J Patterson of Moore county.

Wm. Henry was a youth of unusual promise; his intelligence, purity of life, and kind and affectionate disposition, endeared him to all who knew him, and though he fell not on the field of battle as many of his comrades did, he is no less a noble sacrifice on the altar of his bleeding country. He never shrank from duty, though in feeble health. Most of the two years (nearly) of his service in the army, he was ever ready to act where duty called. Though he is gone from a world of trouble to one of peace and joy, he has left in the hearts of those who knew him an undying memory, among them an affectionate father and an only sister. But they sorrow not as those who have no hope for their friends. A few days before he died he said to Chaplain Owen of a Mississippi Reg't, "I am not afraid to die, I can trust Jesus for my salvation." He often quoted from the scriptures many of the sweet promises therein contained, during his short but painful illness and repeated verses of several hymns, one verse of which seemed a special favorite, viz

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as down pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

Thou art gone, dear brother, but thy memory will be cherished by friends and relatives as long as life endures.

"Green be the sod above thee,
Brother of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

SISTER.

HEADQUARTERS RANSOM'S BRIGADE, July 31.—The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in Gen M. W Ransom's Brigade, N. C. T., during the action of the 30th of July, 1864:

24th N C Regiment. Wounded: Lt J P Bethea shoulder severe; Sgt N A Smith severe; Jeremiah Beaver, Augustus Tatum.

25th N C Regiment.—Killed: Capt J M Cathey; Henry Green, J H Colbert, C M Posey, R H Garrison, E A Drake; B F Heasly. Wounded: Maj W S Grady, Capt L B Tatham, Lt L J Smith, Sgt M A Courtis, Sgt J R Patterson, Corp'ls Amos Boon, Corp'l R J Burton, Corp'l B J Wilson, Corp'l H C Edney, J M Summy, J R Laughter, E Curtis, James Drake, J R Bigham, P M Rich, D G Burgner, J B Smith, J A Reagan, B P Barton, T D L Clayton, J McWilson, G W Alexander, H T Bugg, B F Edmondson, D A Stamy, J W Conner, Richard Allison, Will Owaley, J Davis, E Baldwin, Corp'l J B Mann. Missing: from the Skirmish line: Jeff George, W H Grigg, W Gibson, B Garm, J CEvans, L Godwin, C F Johnson, N P Johnson.

35th N C T.—Wounded: B Baisden, hip serious; Hosea Baisden, arm slight; Thomas Davis, arm broken; W A Russ, foot slight.

49th N C Regiment.—Killed; Lt Col J A Fleming; Captain E V Harris, M M Patterson, Isaac Litton. Wounded: Capt C H Dixon painfully. Lt Rich'd Bailey slightly, Lt T Y Lytle shocked by a shell, Sergt. Henderson flesh, Sgt Henry Shell slight, T Howell arm, M Reid slightly, J D Dellinger slightly, J H Fall slight, J G Whitesides mortally, J Holland, in hand; L A Fox severe, J Wiffling, flesh, E Anthony, mortally.

55th N C Reg't. Killed: G Hart, Jno Horton, Seth E White. Wounded: Thos Gregory, severely in hip; Markham Wood, slight; Jno Escott, 1st Sergt, thigh severe: Rufus Parker slightly, Henderson Luther leg severely, A W Bridgers leg severely, H G Hollifield slightly.—*Petersburg Express.*

One man, twelve miles south of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has taken with a net this season 30,000 pigeons. Another man at Sparta has taken $1,800 worth at 4 cents each.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQ'RS GRIMES'S BRIGADE, July 28th, 1862.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I send the enclosed list of casualties of this Brigade, one from the 1st to the 13th July, the other the casualties in the engagement near Snicker's Gap, on the 18th of July, which you will please publish in your valuable paper, and oblige.

Yours Respt'y, W. L. LONDON, A. A. G.

Grimes' Brigade, from 1st to 13th July.

Thirty-Second N C T.—Co D—Wounded: Lt Vick, private Grant.

I—Wounded: Corpl Tysor.

K—Wounded: Columbus Long.

Total: 4 wounded.

Forty-Third Reg't.—A—Killed: K L Mather. Missing: J E Westbrook. Wounded: R M Gray, Jerry Strickland, Wm Bialock.

B—Killed: Corpl A J Craft. Wounded: Jol Brown, Hugh Boyd, Wilson Brown, L J Fincher. Missing: W F Ray, T M Manos, G Sykes, E P Herrington, A M Stegall.

G—Wounded: John Pope, J R Ellis, J J Walker.

E—Killed: Rob't Alford, W H Criss. Wounded: W H May.

F—Wounded: Lt W L Perkins.

G—Killed: W H Donnell. Wounded: Lt A W Bridgers, Private J R Watkins.

H—Wounded: H J Willoughby, Sgt Jno Williams, Henry Hall.

I—Missing: Rich'd Lee, Ewn Hudson.

K—Wounded: Sgt L J Kiler, Corpl T B Lowthorp, G T Boswell, A Meggs, C A Tucker, D C Candel.

Killed 5, wounded 23, missing 8.

Forty-Fifth Reg't.—A—Killed: Corpl P Smith, R Tyner. Wounded: Lt R M Martin, Jno Davis, Wm Pass.

B—Wounded. Capt R C Donnell, comd'g Reg't, Cpl T Riley, G Layton, N Benson. Missing: L Steele.

D—Wounded: F Powers, Jno Crews, J Gentry, P Moss, P Carter, Thos Hall.

E—Wounded: R L Apple.

F—Wounded: G Diamond, Wm Suits, M Cox.

G—Wounded: Sgt L Stanly, J Richardson, J T Moore.

H—Wounded: Wm Jarratt, Sam'l Pirtle, Thos Jones.

I—Wounded: G Reagan.

K—Wounded: And Jackson, S Smith.

Killed 2, wounded 26, missing 1.

Fifty-Third Reg't, (inserted in Observer of 1st inst except the following:)—A—Wounded: J T Cook.

B—Missing: C Orters, E Caton.

E—Wounded: Wm P Gardner. Missing: Corpl Jos Richardson, J J Adams.

F—Wounded: Corpl E Isley. Missing: B A Ray.

G—Missing: Thos Campbell.

H—Missing: Corpl A G Jones, Wm Hartman, Wm Magee.

I—Missing: D F Webb, J M Nelson, W E Rowland.

K—Missing: Wm Walsh, H Walsh.

Wounded 21, missing 14.

Second N C Bat.—A—Missing: Presley Francis.

B—Wounded: Sam'l Kee. Missing: Sgt M Gordon, Lee Wood.

F—Missing: Lt Z J Williams, Corpl Z A Lewallen, A Redden.

G—Missing: Harrison Idole, G Pettrend.

H—Wounded: J H Gillespie, A P Worley.

Wounded 8, missing 8.

Recapitulation of casualties in Brigade.—Killed 7, wounded 77, missing 31.

Grimes's Brigade, Battle of Snicker's Ferry on the Shenandoah River, July 18.

Thirty-Second Reg't N C T.—Co A—Wounded: J H Horton.

B—Wounded: F Akman.

E—Wounded: Capt G M Sherrill, G P Cansler, A Kline.

F—Wounded: G D Larkin, T B Sherrill.

G—Wounded: Sgt T H Mitchell, J P Hoggard, J M Hoggard.

H—Wounded: Rich Moore.

K—Killed: Nich G Long. Wounded: Sgt J A Mitchell, Corpls O H Harris, Wm H Newby, and A S Joyner, private J T Jones.

Killed 1, wounded 16.

Forty-Third Reg't.—A—Killed: L D Grady, L R Edwards, J W Loftin, J H Outlaw. Wounded: Sgt Isaac Brown, J W Can. J E Cavenaugh, J H Outlaw.

B—Killed: J K Stearns. Wounded: Sgt J H Hunter, C H Helms, T H Starnes.

C—Killed: Wm Whitley. Wounded: Sgt R Bullock, Corpl K W Taylor, W B Joyner, W F Bowe, Henry Kirby, Noah Wheeler, Elias Stancil.

D—Killed: Corpl And Parks, Eli Lewis. Wounded: Lt Wm Beavans, W D Ball, J H Winfrey.

E—Killed: H T Jones, J R Long. Wounded: Thos Cobb, Leman Dunn.

F—Killed: Sgt M N Bell, Corpl E J Dickens, J N Dickens, J A Pearman. Wounded: Corpl E G L Utenill, Jno Hawkins, J J Bryant, R H Harper, G W Morris, R H Pierce, Wm Land. Missing: T L Branch.

G—Wounded: Levi Perkinson.

H—Killed: W J Smith, C M Ballard.

I—Killed: Corpl E D Liles. Wounded: Lt S W Elerbe, Sgt G W Threadgill, E V Dabbs, Alex McQuage, A H Wilson.

K—Killed: Corpl J W Phifer. Wounded: Duncan Woolburn, Alex Phifer, T B Harrington.

Killed 17, wounded 36, missing 1.

Forty-Fifth Reg't.—D—Wounded: J P Dalton.

Fifty-Third Reg't, (inserted in Observer of 1st inst. except the following:—A—Wounded: W R Shepherd.

B—Killed: W N Merritt. Wounded: J W Williamson.

I—Wounded: L Chaney.

Killed 4, wounded 17.

Second N C Bat.—A—Killed: J O Hill.

B—Wounded: S W Cockerham, Aug Fulk.

H—Wounded: Capt Van Brown, comd'g 24 Bat, Jas White, Martin Muse.

Killed 1, wounded 5.

Recapitulation of casualties in Brigade.—Killed 23, wounded 75, missing 1.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP POAGUE'S BATTALION, Near Chester Depot, R. & P. R. R., July 31, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in Charlotte Light Battery, Capt. A. B. Williams Comd'g, from May 6th to this date.

Battle Wilderness May 6th.—Killed: Private David Fulbright. Wounded: Privates W P Ellington, severely in back, W G Hoover slightly in leg, Whitner Broadway slightly in hip, Reuben Underwood slightly in head.

Spotsylvania C. House, May 12th.—Killed: Private Tilmon Jenkins. Wounded: Capt A B Williams severely in side, Private Andrew Kanipe mortally, since died.

Near Cold Harbor June 1st.—Wounded: Patrick Cain painfully in leg.

Cold Harbor June 3d.—Wounded: Private R C Nantz severely in leg.

Turkey Ridge June 11th.—Killed: Private William S McDuffie.

June 20th, near Petersburg.—Wounded: Lt Abdon Alexander severely in head.

July 8th, Chesterfield Heights.—Wounded: Lt T L Seigle slightly in hip, Privates W W Shelby slightly in head and shoulder, John C Fite slightly in knee.

July 11th, near Petersburg.—Wounded: Privates Jas H Potts slightly in head, W P Ellington slightly in face.

July 12th.—Private Jesse B Baker severely in hands.

July 22d.—Killed: Private Jackson Tourey.

Very respectfully, T. L. SEIGLE, Lt Comd'g Charlotte Lt Batt'y, Poague's Battalion Art'y, 3d Corps, Army N. Va.

Presbyterian please copy.

Soldiers' Endowment Fund.—Rev. Dr. Deems has given a full *expose* in the last Deaf Mute Casket of the origin, progress and design of this Fund, together with interesting reflections and facts. The subscriptions paid and unpaid up to 1st July last, amount to $345,094. Of this amount $340,504 is from North Carolina, $3,770 from South Carolina, $800 from Virginia, and $100 from Maryland. Buncombe is the banner County in this State, having contributed $28,500 to the Fund, Caswell next, $22,200, and Mecklenburg next, $17,215. According to the plan, the County which contributes the largest amount, will receive the largest amount of benefit.

Ral. Christian Advocate.

Sufferings of the People.—The people in the lower part of Prince George, and Sussex and Surry, are suffering considerably from the outrages and depredations of the enemy. Three of the most estimable young ladies in the vicinity of Cabin Point, have been violated, and doubtless there are many others, whose timidity has prevented them from making known their injuries. An elderly lady was knocked down with the clenched fist of a Yankee officer, for protesting against the stealing of her property, and an elderly gentleman was shot for going out with his gun to ascertain the cause of an unusual commotion in his hog pen. The Yankees swore that he was a bushwhacker, and murdered him on the spot.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE CONSPIRACY IN THE NORTH.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The Democrat publishes long account of the conspiracy for the erection the Northwestern Confederacy referred to a few days since. The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the Order of American Knights, and the objects are to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and overthrow the Government, if necessary for the supremacy of the Order. Its profession and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace. The order is a Southern organization, being erected on the ruins of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Gen. Sterling Price is supreme Commander.

Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made Supreme Commander of the Northern section of the Order; and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and the West, and then aid the Southern rebellion. Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme. He had a conference with some of the leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the Order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government, among them William B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio; Kribon, of St. Louis; Storey and Merrick, of Chicago, are published. The results of this conference are also known to the Government.

About the first of January Vallandigham issued an address to the loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows. He says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity: That the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and that President Lincoln is a usurper.

A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft, but no definite plan was resolved on. The names of these conspirators are also known. The same Commanders had a conversation with the Supreme Commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April, for a general consultation. Among those in attendance were McMasters, New York; Chas. L. Hunt, St. Louis; Lafayette Devilin, Indiana.

The programme adopted at these meetings was, that Vallandigham should represent his district in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrine of their Order, viz: To pronounce the existing administration of the Government a power usurped; which the people had a right to expel by force, if necessary; in fact, inaugurate rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the order of each Grand Commander, and was to have an armed body guard at the Convention, for the defence of Vallandigham. This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into armed conflict, and would be the signal for the members of the order to unite against lawful authorities, kill or capture the civil and military authorities, seize arsenals, arms and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown.

There is most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. The reason of Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to Chicago, and it was only by his presence his election was secured. The numerical strength of this Order is said to be considerably over half a million. One hundred and fifty thousand are armed and organized. The Order in New York is called "McClellan's Minute Men." The grand Commander in Missouri is Chas. L. Hunt, many years Belgian Consul. Deputy Grand Commander, Chas. E. Dunn, city officer of St. Louis. A long list of the names of members of the Order in different States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and will probably be given to the public in a short time.

ST. LOUIS, July 28, P. M.—The statements contained in the dispatch of this morning concerning the existence, plans and purposes of the Order of American Knights, are based upon very voluminous testimony, taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri.

Yankee Rule in Kentucky.—CAIRO, July 25.—Gen. Payne has prohibited all persons from occupying houses or building's woods or lands, as tenants, in the district of Western Kentucky, and from paying therefor, except to the landlords or owners of undeviating loyalty; and after the 1st of August, the rent for occupying the buildings or land of disloyalists must be paid to the Post Quartermaster, and no payment of rent to disloyal persons will be valid. He also restricted the sale of arms and ammunition to persons connected with the army, and to such only by permit from his headquarters.

The purchase of supplies can only be effected by permits from the Surveyor, and merchants can only bring goods into the district by conforming to regulations of the Treasury Department. Several stores have been closed and large numbers of disloyal citizens at Paducah have been ordered to leave the State immediately. Gen. Payne has already confiscated to the use of the Government fifteen stores of disloyal parties at Paducah.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Last night as Gillison Mallory, State Senator, was returning to his house, about five miles from the city, in a buggy, accompanied by his son, he was accosted when three miles out by a man in soldier's garb, who demanded where he was going. He replied "home," and the soldier responded "you had better go back to the city at this time of night." Mallory then started his horse, whereupon the soldier fired at him, killing him almost instantly.

It is rumored that the same evening Dr. Gilpin, formerly physician at the workhouse, who had been in the military prison, was sent for a few miles out of town by a guard of four men under charge of a Lieutenant. He told the Lieutenant he would not be taken to the military prison again alive, and shot the Lieutenant, whereupon the guard killed the Doctor.

The Confederate Strength in the Late Raid.—The force consisted of one division of cavalry and mounted infantry, and two small corps of infantry, all under chief command of Maj. Gen. Early. The cavalry force is under chief command of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, and was 5,300.

The two corps of infantry numbered 16,400. Grand total 21,900, with three batteries of artillery. Of this force, 3,000 to 4,000 men were left south of the Potomac—at Lynchburg, Staunton, Gordonsville, Winchester, and in the gaps of the Blue Ridge. The total force which crossed the Potomac did not exceed

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1864.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.—The election that has just occurred in this State is in all its aspects the most remarkable political incident of the age. Mr Holden, who had undoubtedly exercised great influence in the State, and who profanely claimed to have the power "to kill and make alive,"—a sort of North Carolina Warwick, the "setter up and puller down of kings,"—having traded for two years on Gov. Vance's political capital, concluded that he was strong enough to kill Vance and make alive Holden. At a period of deep depression in our national condition, when reverse after reverse had shaken the faith and made cowards of many and traitors of some, Holden availed himself of the universal desire for peace to make the attempt at self-elevation on which his heart had long been set. Vance standing firm as a rock, Holden virtually abandoned the cause of his country, and openly arrayed himself against its National and State Administrations. But he miscalculated his own influence, and utterly misunderstood the feeling of the people of North Carolina. *Their* desire for peace was unmingled with any the slightest thought of "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was." *Their* determination was and is to have independence and an eternal separation from the yankees. *They* had no idea of encouraging the enemy to invade the interior of the State in search of a Union sentiment, and utterly condemned the publication in the Standard of the various Editorial and other articles which denounced our own authorities rather than those of the yankees, and the withholding of the accounts of our triumphs. Behold the result! The imaginary Samson, who had laid his head in the lap of the Delilah, Ambition, finds himself shorn of all his strength, abandoned by even his friends, and so prostrated that he can never hope to attain that "*Position*" which has been the cherished aim of his later years. The moral should be laid to heart by ambitious men. To a calm observer, it would seem that Mr. Holden had enough to satisfy any reasonable man's desires. A few years ago he had become unquestionably the most influential man in the State. His central position, and the skill with which he managed his Press, combined with an unwearied assiduity in intrigue, enabled him to mould public opinion so far as to reduce the old Whig party to a minority and to elevate the Democratic to a majority. Then stepped forward *self*, determined to clutch the highest honors in the gift of the party he had built up, and then crossed his path the many others whose eyes coveted the same prizes, or whom he had offended. They defeated him. He turned upon his party and pursued its leaders with a venom even surpassing that which he had so long exhibited against the Whigs. The latter were of course delighted—they encouraged the mutual assaults of their old opponents, taking the side, naturally enough, of the renegade. This led to so much of association and assimilation, that Mr. Holden appears to have fancied that the old Whigs whom he had so deeply injured and so bitterly abused would do more to feed his ambition than his late party. It was an unreasonable miscalculation, not justified by the lights of either sacred or profane history, or a proper understanding of human nature.

The results of all these blunders and the rewards of all this insatiable ambition, may be seen in the votes of the Army and the people. Nothing like it was ever known. The public have for months been plied with bold assurances that everybody was going for Holden, and he would certainly be elected. Individuals were mentioned by name as his supporters, but they almost invariably repelled the imputation. Counties were then claimed by the score, and these have all spoken their emphatic contradiction, not excepting Wake. Even down to the morning of the election, Holden assured his readers that if the people would but vote they would reverse the army majority for Vance and elect him (Holden.) Did he really believe this? If so, let him no longer boast of his facilities for ascertaining public sentiment. If he did not believe it—we need say no more. We need only point to the results.

What will be Mr. Holden's next position? Time will tell. We incline to the opinion that he will deny that he was a candidate at all; and shouldn't wonder if some of his friends contend that there is no such person as Holden. The yankees are the people disappointed and mortified at the result. They have flattered themselves that there was a Union party at the South, have considered Mr. Holden as its leader, and looked to this election for fully establishing its predominance in North Carolina, to be followed by other similar exhibitions in other States. They will now see that, according to Lincoln's own admission, "the war is not only an error but a crime." Such a victory over Holden is worth several victories in the field. To the character of North Carolina it is of inestimable value. Let us all thank Providence and take new heart for the glorious work before us.

THE ELECTION.—We have already the returns from 35 out of 85 counties, in which Gov. Vance's majority is 20,994. It will be between forty and fifty thousand, against 33,975 two years ago. Holden's entire vote will probably be between ten and fifteen thousand, out of an aggregate vote materially larger than in 1862. Holden has majorities in two counties only—Johnston and Randolph—and a few Holdenites, perhaps 10 or 15, are elected to the Legislature.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED.—Mr. Dawson, of Kentucky, who has been Lecturing extensively for the benefit of the wounded Confederate soldiers from Kentucky, will deliver an Address this evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Hospital Association. We have only room to say that the object is one that will commend itself to all, since the Kentucky soldiers are cut off from all relief from home; and that we have seen in our exchange papers the most complimentary notices of the Address itself as a literary treat. Let him have a full audience.

ANOTHER RENUNCIATION.—Wiley Beaver of Rowan has come out from the H. O. A. Association, into which he was seduced by Dr. Fink of Concord. He had never acted with it after initiation.

Capt John N. Prior, of this place, chief Enrolling officer at Salisbury, was severely injured on the 3d inst. by a violent blow on the head with a stick by a conscript named Cain, who had been arrested and sent to the army. He struck before Capt. Prior was aware of his intention, and then jumped on the cars and was off, but it is said will certainly be arrested.

B. Taylor, Co. C. Camp Guard at Salisbury, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a comrade. He was from Johnston county, a good soldier and respectable man.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of a donation of 300 yards of sheeting from Mr. J. H. Hall, and also a bale of sheeting at a cost of less than half the market price, for the purpose of procuring provisions for sick and wounded soldiers in Hospitals.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1864. Vance.	Holden.	1862. Vance.	Johnston.
Cumberland and Army,	1454	209	1015	364
Harnett, (Army with C.)	335	172	414	204
Burke, ex. army,	474	104	886	239
Iredell,	1065	92	1544	161
Catawba and army,	876	41	605	555
Wake,	1497	1271	2269	489
Wilson,	395	94	188	466
Mecklenburg,	1690	112	425	1335
Cabarrus and Army,	703	58	537	504
Rowan,	1301	63	1345	407
Orange,	1259	174	1451	372
Davidson,	854	487	1368	162
Granville,	1889	185	942	445
Robeson,	960	119	931	320
Wayne and Army,	850	134	706	466
Caswell	903	31	540	270
Cleveland	600 maj		523	575
Gaston	448	203	379	427
Guilford	1114	545	1977	74
Johnston	499	619	1000	194
Lincoln	450	448	605	367
Rockingham	791	115	569	273
Yadkin	272 maj		1172	58
Sampson	869	171	463	704
Chatham	1202	640	1518	127
Randolph	620	863	1357	55
Bladen	472	28	332	344
Moore and Army	654	450	1060	190
Wilson	395	24	188	466
Northampton	734	3	385	299
Hertford	496	3	190	51
Warren	765	15	174	464
Forsyth	672	560	1371	244
Alamance	736	220	970	173
New Hanover	982	22	287	1237
	29,269	8,275	29,676	12,911

Vance's vote to be largely increased in these counties by the addition of army vote included in them in the vote of 1862.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Senate, W. B. Wright. Poll: Wright 1138, R. McDaniel 697. Commons, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Gen. A D. McLean, Dr. John McCormick. Poll: Shepherd 1167, McLean 876, McCormick 841, Neill McKay 809, M. J. McDuffie 618, J. P. McLean 566, W. M. McNeill 378, Jas. Kirkpatrick 188, A. J. Bethune 84. All Vance men.

ROBESON.—Commons, David Bethune, Thos J Morisey. Poll: Bethune 576, Morisey 462, McRae 320, McMillan 274, Smith 166, McNeill 144, McBryde (a Holdenite) 3.

RICHMOND.—LAURINBURGH, August 5.—Below you have the result of the Election so far as heard from: Vance 378, Holden 83. Senate: Leitch 164, McQueen 168, McArthur 40. Commons: Little 291, Dockery 180. Sheriff: McNeill 136, Long 305.

Robeson and Richmond Senatorial District.

	Leitch.	McQueen.	McArthur.
Robeson,	486	196	326
Richmond, in part,	164	168	40

CABARRUS.—Commons, W S Harris. Poll: Harris 326, Smith 221, Long 45. All for Vance.

CABARRUS AND STANLY.—Senate, Cabarrus, McEachern 385, Allison 264.

ROWAN.—Commons, F E Shober, W H Crawford. Poll: Shober 671, Crawford 594, J F Foard 438, M L Holmes 568.

ROWAN AND DAVIE SENATOR.—Rowan, W B March 626, Hon N Boyden 511.

ORANGE.—Senate, John Berry. Poll: Berry 825, Leathers 141. Commons, Samuel F Phillips, W N Patterson. Poll: Phillips 849, Patterson 774, Latta 624.

WAYNE.—Senate ——— Aycock. Commons, M K Crawford, J M Caho. All Vance men.

GREENE AND LENOIR SENATOR.—Jas P Speight, Vance, beating Ed Patrick, late Holdenite member.

LENOIR.—Commons, Allen W. Wooten, Vance.

SAMPSON.—Senate: Wm. Kirby. Poll: Kirby 460, T. I. Faison 388, R. Ward (Holdenite) 225. Commons: L. A. Powell, Patrick Murphy. Poll: Powell 825, Murphy 468, J. K. Lassiter 331, J. T. Giddens 105, H. Cooper (Holdenite) 184.

CHATHAM.—Senate: E H Straughn. Poll: Straughn 1002, T B Long (Holdenite) 532. Commons: J H Headen, Jos Headen, W P Hadley. Poll: J H Headen 981, Jos Headen 975, Hadley 927, J A McDonald (Holdenite) 678, Womble (do.) 668, Pickett (do.) 606.

RANDOLPH—Commons: Messrs. Blair and Asheworth, (Holdenites.) Poll: Blair 915, Asheworth 878, Worth 608, Robbins 629.

ALAMANCE AND RANDOLPH SENATOR—Hon. Giles Mebane re-elected. Poll: Mebane 693 in Alamance, 590 in Randolph—1283; Black (Holden) 251 in Alamance, 896 in Randolph—1147.

ALAMANCE—Commons: Messrs. McAden and Faucette. Poll: McAden 565, Faucette 541, Holt 434, Albright 346.

BLADEN—Commons: J W Russ. Poll: Russ 236, Currie 194, Cashwell 26, Cain 31. Precinct vote in next.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS SENATOR—Bladen: J W Ellis 279, J H Pritchett 188.

MOORE—Commons: Elam J Harrington. Poll: Harrington 559, T W Ritter (Holdenite) 495. Precinct vote in next.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY SENATOR—Moore: Dr. J M Crump 545, Bright (Holdenite) 457.

DAVIDSON—Senate: H Adams. Poll: Adams 672, Walser 612. Commons: C F Lowe and Lewis Hanes. Poll: Lowe 811, Hanes 635, Tomlinson 532, Bradshaw 465. Mr. Hanes is a Holdenite, "Davidson" of the Standard.

FORSYTH.—Commons: W H Wheeler, W B Stipe, Holdenites. Poll: Wheeler 765, Stipe 738, Hester 649, Cole 420, Kerner 92.

FORSYTH AND STOKES SENATOR—Forsyth: Jas E Mathews (Vance) 687, Bonet (Holden) 492.

WAKE—Senate: Hon S H Rogers (Vance) 1131, W D Jones (Holden) 1155. Commons: Gen D G Fowle 1112, T J Utley 1062, W n Laws 1018, (Vance ticket;) C J Rogers 1151, G H Alford 1154, W R Richardson 1094, (Holdenites.) As it stands, Gen Fowle is the only Vance man elected. Army returns yet to come in, it is thought, may elect Hon S H Rogers.

NEW HANOVER—Senate, Eli W Hall. Commons, Hon S J Person, J R Hawes.

HERTFORD—Senate, Mr. Wynn. Commons, Mr. Vann.

JOHNSTON—Senate, T D Snead. Poll: Snead 761, Sanders 342. Commons, W A Smith, Mr Banks. Poll: Smith 638, Banks 614, Hinnant 403, S A Smith 215.

GREENE—Mr Best, Holdenite, Commons.

ROCKINGHAM.—Senate, D W Courts. Commons, Messrs. Strong and Boyd.

MECKLENBURG.—Senate, Col. W. M. Grier. Commons, J. L. Brown, E. C. Grier.

CATAWBA.—Senate, M. L. McCorkle. Commons, W. H Reinhardt.

GASTON.—Commons, W. T. Shipp.

GUILFORD.—Senate, Robert P. Dick. Poll: Dick 1160, Ralph Gorrell 866. Commons, Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Clapp and Holland. Poll: Caldwell 1083, Clapp 1001, Holland 1015, Sherwood 932, Shober 972, Glenn 950.

YADKIN.—Commons, Mr. Cowles.

CASWELL.—Senate, William Long. Commons, Montford McGehee, S. S. Harrison.

CRAVEN.—Senate, N. A. Whitford. Commons, W. M. Lane, Thos. Gaskins.

IREDELL.—Senate, Mr. Nicholson. Commons, T. A. Allison and Mr. Sharpe.

WARREN.—Senate, Thos. J. Pitchford. Commons, Messrs. Judkins and Williams.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.—Cumberland, Hector McNeill. Harnett, J R Grady. Robeson, R King; poll: King 535, Cobb 361, McNair 121, Stewart 38. Orange, H B Guthrie; poll: Guthrie 659, Jones 643. Sampson, J A Oates; poll: Oates 835, Isaiah Herring 290. Chatham, R B Paschall; poll: Paschall 738, May 475, Terry 74, Williams (Holdenite) 508. Randolph, Mr. Rush; poll: Rush 774, Steed 611, Harris 146. Alamance, Mr. Murray. Bladen, Mr. Melvins; poll: Melvin 350, Rinaldi 145. Moore, K H Worthy; poll: Worthy 810, N McK McNeill 174. Wake, W H High; poll: High 1005, J P H Russ. Holdenite. 1003. Davidson, D Loftin. Cabarrus, N Slough. Forsyth, Mr Masten. New Hanover, Maj R B Bellamy; poll: McRae 852, Col R D Hall 671, Bunting 2[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.—RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—The Evening Whig has the following special dispatch:—

PETERSBURG, August 6.—It having been ascertained that the enemy were mining extensively in front of Gen. Gracie's Brigade on our centre, it was determined to stop their operations by countermining. Our culvert having been completed the mine was exploded between 6 and 7 o'clock last night, blowing up the enemy's skirmish line and demolishing his mines. The affair was a great success, completely frustrating the objects of the enemy at that point and throwing the troops along his lines into great confusion. No infantry attack was intended or made. Artillery firing along the whole lines was very rapid for an hour. A number of the enemy working on their mines and occupying picket stations are believed to have been killed. A few shells were thrown into the city after the explosion. Matters have resumed their usual quiet this morning.

From Georgia.—ATLANTA, Aug. 6.—Brisk skirmishing continued throughout yesterday. Last night there was a lively artillery duel on our left.

The enemy continue to concentrate forces on our left.

About 75 prisoners, including a Captain and Lieutenant, were brought in yesterday.

All quiet to-day except some sharpshooting.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The following dispatch was received this morning:—

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—Hon. Jas. A. Seddon: The enemy made two assaults on Finley's and Lewis' Brigades of Bates' Division, Lee's Corps, both of which were handsomely repulsed with loss to them.

J. B. HOOD, General.

Yankee News.—We had a pleasant interview last evening with a gentleman just arrived from the United States. He gives a most gratifying account of the change in public sentiment with regard to the prosecution of the war. In Pennsylvania the reaction in favor of peace is very great; and he is confident, without some unforeseen occurrence arises, that the peace candidate will be triumphantly elected next fall.

We are satisfied from data exhibited to us, but which it would not be prudent to publish, that the call of Lincoln for troops will furnish two white men from Maryland to the Confederate armies for one to the Federal.

Rich. Sentinel.

The Losses of the Enemy.—It was ascertained yesterday, from a letter written by one of Burnside's command, and which accidentally fell into our hands, that the enemy's loss in the fights of Saturday will aggregate between 6,500 and 7,000. As this letter was intended only for the private eye of a friend at the North, it is no doubt correct.—*Pet. Express.*

B. and O. Railroad.—A private letter to the editors of the Lynchburg Republican, says that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been effectually destroyed. For a distance of fifteen miles the ties have been burnt and the iron cut in two so as to render it totally unfit for any future use.

Fat Maryland Cattle.—Not a few of the well fed, fat cattle of Maryland, captured by General Early's forces, have reached Petersburg, and our troops are now enjoying the luxury of real good beef.

Petersburg Express.

We had yesterday the pleasure of seeing in our office Major W. T. Ennett, of the 3d regiment N. C. T., one of the officers sent on by the Yankees to be placed under the fire of our forts in Charleston, in retaliation for our having quartered a certain number of their officers in the city. Our officers and the Yankee officers were exchanged for each other. Among our exchanged officers are five generals. Col. Barber, Lieutenant Colonels Parsley and Davidson, and Major Ennett were the North Carolina officers selected to be exposed. They were sent from Fort Delaware to Hilton Head and were kept there on board the prison ship Dragon, and badly treated.—*Wilmington Journal.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: I cannot resist the temptation of telling you with what enthusiasm Gov. Vance was received in Lumberton on the 30th of July by near 2000 people. I *do* think that every one of that vast assembly cheered him either by a quiet smile of approval, a joyous ha! ha! or a spontaneous shout and clapping of hands. It was certainly a gala day for us all. The various exclamations of "what a treat! was it not splendid! I would not have missed it for the *world*," &c. Surely had Holden been present he would never again send an Extra Standard to good old Robeson. Even non-residents of the State were cheering Gov. Vance. The enthusiasm manifested was certainly sufficient to satisfy the most exacting. It was much ado to control my feelings. I thought several times I should have to give them vent in a very unlady-like *scream*, but as luck would have it I was able to keep within the *prescribed limits*. But then let me tell you how the Governor did *do* us after his announcement: he arose and spoke for a short while (long enough for some of us) and then *very* deliberately told us he was a married man with four children, and *should* we fall in love with him we would have it to settle with Mrs. Vance. Pity us poor mortals who had been building such pleasant air castles and had them so ruthlessly blown to the four winds by such cruel words spoken with such perfect nonchalance. Pity us, do,—I wish I could tell you all he said; you would appreciate it with your great patriotism, but I hope some one else will write you a lengthy account of our gifted Governor's speech. I am afraid I will have to subscribe myself as one who has something to settle with Mrs. Vance.

DIED,

In this town, Aug. 5th, MARY LANGDON, wife of Lieut. C. B. Cook, and daughter of the late Doyle and Margaret O'Hanlon.

(Town papers and Wilmington Journal please copy.)

On Hay Mount, yesterday, Miss MARION JONES SANDFORD, only child of the late Mr. Thomas Sandford and Mrs. Agnes Sandford, in the 21st year of her age. One of the loveliest and most beloved of our community is thus snatched away from earth and all its attractions—not prematurely, indeed, for we may well believe that she had that "reasonable, religious and holy hope" which consoles the dying moments of those who early unite themselves to the Church of Christ and adorn their profession by a blameless life.

The Funeral will take place this afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, from St. John's Church.

At his residence in this County, on the 13th June, after a long and painful illness, Mr. ROBERT McKINNON, in the 72d year of his age. He was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

At the residence of Richard H. Cain, in Bladen county, on Sunday evening the 31st July, Mrs. PRUDENCE CAIN, in the 82d year of her age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the 18th April, 1864, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE A. PATTERSON, wife of William Patterson, of Robeson county. Another of earth's angels has donned her snowy robes, strung her golden harp and is now rejoicing in the sunlight and smiles of our dear Saviour. Mrs. Patterson was a devoted and affectionate wife, a kind and obedient daughter; as a friend she was obliging and generous; her unassuming social disposition joined with a frank and generous heart made her a welcome visitor at every house; she was a sincere follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Smyrna; such was her meekness and fortitude during her illness which was short but painful, that those who witnessed her christian resignation and the happy frame of mind with which she met her fate—which she knew was coming—that they were constrained to say if they could meet death thus they would not fear to die. Willing and anxious to meet her Saviour whom she so dearly loved, earnestly entreating her husband to so live that when called to leave this world he might die in peace and meet her in heaven. She left an affectionate husband and many relatives and friends to mourn her death, but I trust our loss is her eternal gain. May the mantle of her piety follow her surviving husband and friends.

Blest are the sufferers who partake
Of pain and shame for Jesus' sake:
Their souls shall triumph in the Lord;
Glory and joy are their reward

HER FRIEND ANNA.

Administrators' Sale of Stocks.

ON Wednesday next the 10th inst., the Stocks belonging to the late Duncan McNeill will be sold at Auction:

5 Shares of Western Railroad Stock;
11 do. of Raleigh Plank Road Stock;
10 do. of Western Plank Road Stock;
5 do. of Southern Plank Road Stock;
5 do. of Northern and Bridge Stock;
1 do. of Fayetteville Female High School;
$500 of 7 per cent. Confederate Bonds

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Aug. 6. 1t

TOWN VOTES.—Among the votes of the towns and villages along or within reach of the railroad and telegraph, we note:—

	Vance.	Holden.
Charlotte,	700	1
Raleigh,	348	307
Wilmington,	548	12
Fayetteville,	495	37
Greensboro',	346	21
Salisbury,	540	10
Newton,	201	0
Statesville,	283	26
Kinston,	175	1
Weldon,	121	1
Goldsboro',	166	3
Henderson,	130	0
High Point,	106	87
Warrenton,	269	1
Magnolia,	116	0
Warsaw,	85	0
Hillsboro',	371	31
McLeansville,	100	3
Lexington,	296	38
Concord,	275	5
Tarboro',	106	0
Jamestown,	66	162
Chapel Hill,	130	10
Durham's	162	13
Yanceyville,	200	1
Milton,	200	1

Vote for Governor in 14th N. C. Troops.

Cos.	Vance.	Holden.
A,	14	0
B,	14	0
C,	36	0
D,	14	1
E and K,	37	1
F,	8	0
G,	18	1
H,	12	0
I,	24	0
	177	3

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT COUNTIES.

	Fayetteville, Flea Hill	Seventy First, Lock's Creek, Cedar Creek, Bottoms Creek, Gray's Creek, Black River, Juniville, John Monroe's, Cedar Creek, Army, both cos.	Vance.	Holden.	Wright.	McDaniel.	Shepherd.	McCormick.	McEay.	A D McLean.	McDuffie.	J P McLean.	McNeill.	Kirkpat'k.	Bethune.
Arsenaboro',	39	80	495	87	567	157	270	385	243	212	243	244	44	60	2
Up Lit River,	25	8	0	0	85	35	47	81	21	9	33	16	0	0	0
Beechorn,	65	56	80	8	14	10	81	9	11	6	11	7	0	0	0
Grove,	38	56	11	4	21	10	47	10	9	40	15	6	0	0	0
Neill's Creek,	65	45	10	18	35	19	81	15	14	40	16	7	0	0	0
Swan's Creek,	47	1	24	0	117	19	23	36	29	40	18	7	0	0	0
Beaver Dam,	34	14	61	14	85	13	47	78	21	9	33	16	0	0	0
Chapel Hill,	78	9	26	18	10	17	23	36	26	40	18	7	0	0	0
Bladen,	23	7	26	0	18	26	22	15	5	9	5	2	0	0	0
Moore and Army	22	2	18	0	26	10	9	36	26	40	18	7	0	0	0
Wilson	72	27	89	18	117	26	81	78	26	40	18	7	0	0	0
Northampton	39	2	10	0	10	2	9	15	5	9	5	2	0	0	0
Hertford	40	2	35	0	35	10	47	36	26	40	18	7	0	0	0
Warren	47	2	17	0	17	2	23	15	5	9	5	2	0	0	0
Forsyth	166	191	697	11	1167	831	831	831	841	618	568	878	188	84	0
Alamance	191	530	1388	60	1167	831	831	831	841	618	568	878	188	84	0
New Hanover	848	209	881	44	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Wake	1454	209	1759	367	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Johnston	70	18	881	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Snead.	24	22	1188	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Sanders	14	61	697	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Banks	31	14	1167	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Hinnant	23	14	1167	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
S A Smith	23	9	1167	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Wayne and Army	466	134	850	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Caswell	270	31	903	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Cleveland	575	523	600 maj	0	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Gaston	427	379	448	203	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Guilford	74	1977	1114	545	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Johnston	194	1000	499	619	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Lincoln	367	605	450	448	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Rockingham	273	569	791	115	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Yadkin	58	1172	272 maj		962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Sampson	704	463	869	171	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Chatham	127	1518	1202	640	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Randolph	55	1357	620	863	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Bladen	344	332	472	28	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Moore and Army	190	1060	654	450	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Wilson	466	188	395	24	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Northampton	299	385	734	3	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Hertford	51	190	496	3	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Warren	464	174	765	15	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Forsyth	244	1371	672	560	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
Alamance	173	970	736	220	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0
New Hanover	1237	287	982	22	962	661	869	876	618	568	878	188	84	0	0

Hector McNeill was re-elected Sheriff of Cumberland without opposition

Jas R Grady was re-elected Sheriff of Harnett. Poll: Grady 495, W J Long 62, S D Pipkin 36, J M L Harrington 149

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $4 to 4 25. Pork 2 50. Lard $4 to 4 50.
Beef 1 00 to 1 50 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—18 00 to 35 00 per bunch.
Coppers, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.
Eggs 2 00 per dozen.
Harnett Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour $150 to $175
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu
Fodder 12 50 to 15 00. Hay 12 50. Shucks 12 50.
Green Apples 5 00 to 8 00 per bushel
Grain—Corn 22 50. Wheat $25 to $30. Rye 20 00.
Oats $10. Peas 18 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 17 00, Sole 15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00 to $50 00. Apple Brandy 50 00.
Molasses, country made, 50 00 to 35 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $5 to $6 bush; sweet $5 to $6.
Rice 60 lb cask. Sugar 9 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 30 00 to 35 00 per bushel
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool 5 00 to 6 00.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Contractors and Bondsmen having abandoned the work on route 2178 from this place to Raleigh via Buna's Level, Summerville, &c, I will receive proposals at this Office until 7th day of Sept. for carrying the mail for the residue of time, say to 30th June, 1867. It will clear the contractor from service in the army.

I also invite prompt bids for temporary service

J. G. COOK, P. M.

Aug. 8 56 tf

Nails at Auction.

ON Wednesday next 10th inst. will be sold at Auction, 4 kegs, 400 lbs Nails, assorted, 8d and 10d.
1 yellow cow and young calf.

JNO. H. COOK, Auct'r.

Aug 8. 1t

A CARD.

THE Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South within the State of North Carolina, are requested to meet in *Convention* in the City of Raleigh on the last Friday in August, at 10 o'clock A M for the purpose of interchanging sentiments, and adopting such regulations as shall increase their usefulness as a body of Ministers.

J A McMannen South Lowell; Thos G Lowe, Halifax; Turner M Jones, Greensboro'; W L Van Eaton, Jonesville; S D Umstead, Orange Co; W K Lane, Goldsboro'; Thos G Whitaker, Wake Co; W H Cunninggim, sen., Orange Co.; S D Franklin, Wake Co.; T H Gattis, Edgecomb Co; L L Willis, Oxford; W R Webb, Roxboro'; W J W Crowder, Raleigh; Jas B Webb, Kinston; Dr. Roscoe Hooker, Hillsboro'; W H Cunninggim, jr., Raleigh; W P Taylor, Chatham Co; Elisha Fudsily, Stokes Co; Jas Mahoney, Snow Hill; Sam'l F Shelton, Rockingham Co; F B Andrews, Concord; Peter H Joyner, Henderson; L Branson Raleigh.

☞ A full attendance is desired, as important business will be transacted.

August 8. 2t

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Cumberland county will meet the Tax Payers at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving their tax lists for the year 1864:

At the Office of A. M. Campbell on Tuesday August 9th, to Saturday following
At Cedar Creek, on Monday Aug 15th, at B Culbreth's.
At Lock's Creek, on Tuesday Aug 16th, at Malcom McMillan's
At Flea Hill, on Wednesday Aug 17th, at John Murphy's
At Black River and Silver Run, Thursday Aug 18th, at David McNeill's.
At Carver's Creek, on Friday Aug 19th, at Daniel McKinnon's
At Rockfish, on Saturday Aug 20th, at H McNeill's.
At Seventy-first, on Monday Aug 22d, at G D Baker's.
At Quawhiffle, on Tuesday Aug 23d, at Mrs J A McKeithen's.

The Tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, and furnish to the Assessors correct lists of the following subjects of Taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th Feb'y 1864 viz:

No of Acres of land employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves " " "
No. Horses, Mules and Oxen "
No. Ploughs and other farming implements do.
All other property employed in agriculture

—ALSO—

No. of acres land and other Real Estate not employed in agriculture.
No., age and sex of slaves not employed in agriculture.
No. of Horses, Mules and Asses do.
No. of Cattle of the Bovine species.
No. of Sheep, Goats and Hogs
No of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No " Tobacco.
No. bushels Corn and Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard.
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels

SORGHO AND ITS PRODUCTS

From the Charleston Courier.

Editors Courier:—As the period for the maturing of the sorgho, or Chinese sugar cane, is rapidly approaching, it may not be uninteresting to a portion of your readers to have some views on the manufacture of its several products—sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar and a beverage from the fermented juice analogous to cider The information is derived principally from the reports of Professor Jackson, of Boston, Mass., and Professor Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, and partly from other sources That the valuable articles above enumerated can be produced from the sorgho there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the quantity and excellence of the product will depend upon the care and skill with which the operations are conducted.

It is a matter of some controversy at what period of its growth the stalk begins to contain sugar, and consequently when its manufacture should commence. M. Vilmorin, of Paris, who has given much attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that it coincided with the putting forth of the spikes, but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in a milky state; and according to the report of M. de Beauregard, addressed to the Comie de Toulon, the ripening of the sorgho in that latitude had no unfavorable effect; and he considers the seeds and the sugar as two products to be conjointly attained. On the other hand. Mr. Uray, equally authoritative, says that the Zoulouse caffres, to whose country the sorgho is indigenous, are in the habit of breaking off the panicles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quantity of saccharine matter in the stalks. This question may be of some importance to our section, and experiments should be made for its accurate determination.

To succeed well in making sugar, or syrup of the first quality, it is essential that no greater quantity of the stalks should be cut at one time than can be properly pressed, and the juice boiled down to the granulating point, on the same day. I am aware that a different opinion has been entertained and acted on, but I am also aware that the result of this action has been the failure generally to make sugar at all, and the making of a large quantity of very inferior syrup. Those who have not the means of pressing and boiling the juice of the cane the same day they are cut, had better confine their efforts to the making of syrup, vinegar and alcohol, as their attempts at making sugar must result unsuccessfully and unprofitably. The cause of this is, that as soon as the cane is cut an alteration commences almost immediately, which gradually creeps from the cut extremity into all the joints of the stalk, decreasing the amount of crystalizable sugar, and increasing the proportion of uncrystalizable sugar contained in it. Even the broken and bruised canes of a field will deteriorate the juice if passed through the mill with the perfect canes. The Zoulouse caffres, when they have more cane cut than can be pressed expeditiously, bury the surplus in the ground to protect it from the effects of the atmosphere.

The juice should be pressed from the canes as thoroughly as possible, even if it should be necessary for this purpose to pass them repeatedly through the rollers, as that portion which is most difficult to be expressed is considered the richest in saccharine matter. It is necessary to filter the juice as it comes from the mill, in order to remove the cellulose and fibrous matters, and the starch, all of which are present in it when expressed. A bag filter, or one made of a blanket placed in a basket, will answer. Next, add to each gallon of juice, three ounces of lime slaked in five or six times its weight of water. The juice should then be boiled by application of a gradual heat, for twenty or thirty minutes, when the impurities will rapidly rise to the surface in a thick greenish scum, which can be easily removed by the skimmer and then the liquid should again be filtered. It will be of a pale straw color, and ready for evaporation. It may now be boiled down quite rapidly, the temperature not to exceed 215 degrees, to about half of its original bulk, after which the fire must be kept low, the evaporation to be carried on with great caution, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent it from burning at the bottom of the kettle or evaporating pan. Portions of the syrup are to be taken out from time to time, and allowed to cool, to see if it is done enough to crystalise. It should be as dense as sugar house molasses or tar. When it has reached this condition it may be withdrawn from the evaporating vessel, and be placed in tubs or casks to granulate. Crystals of sugar will begin to form in three or four days, but it often happens that weeks intervene before crystalization takes place; but it may always be hastened by adding to the thick syrup, when cooled, a few grains of brown sugar, or a little pulverized white sugar.

After it has solidified, it may be scooped out into conical bags, made of coarse open cloth, or of canvas, which are to be hung over the receivers of molasses, and the drainage being much aided by warmth, it will be useful to keep the temperature of the room at 80 or 90 deg. F. After some days the sugar may be removed from the bags, and will be found to be a good brown sugar. It may now be refined by dissolving it in hot water, adding to the solution the white of one egg, mixed with cold water, for every 100 pounds of sugar; after which, the temperature is to be raised to boiling, and the syrup should be allowed to remain at that heat for half an hour. Then skim and filter, to remove the coagulated albumen and the impurities it has extracted from the sugar.

It must not be forgotten that sugar-making is an art, and that excellence in it is only attained by close observation and long experience. What was necessary for the extraction of sugar from the beet root, from which France annually produces 120,000,000 pounds of sugar, is doubtless required for the sorghum, viz: a thorough study of its nature, with a process of extracting the sugar specially adapted to it. A very large proportion of our people will, doubtless, be satisfied with the production of good syrup, which they may obtain by following the process described as above, until the juice attains the required density By admitting the lime water, an agreeable but slightly acidulous syrup is formed of a lighter color, but it is not liable to crystalize, owing to the presence of solid matter.

A cheap and good vinegar can be made from the syrup. To eight gallons of clear rain water add three quarts of syrup; turn the mixture into a clean, tight cask, shake it well two or three times and add three spoonfuls of good yeast or yeast cake. Place the cask in a warm place, and in ten or fifteen days add a sheet of common wrapping paper, smeared with molasses, and torn into narrow strips, and you will soon have a good vinegar. Any sweet fruits or roots, such as figs, beets, water melon juice, the skimmings of the sugar boiler, &c, add to the bulk and quantity, when exposed to the oxygen of the air for the acetous fermentation to be effected. The scientific mode of making vinegar rapidly, is to pass the liquor repeatedly through barrels perforated at the sides with holes and filled with wood shavings, so that it may be thoroughly permeated by the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The unripe canes can be used for making syrup and alcohol, but will not yield sugar. The alcohol produced by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable taste somewhat resembling noyau, being much less ardent and fiery than rum. A beverage analogous to cider is also made from the fermented juice of the sorgho.

It should be recollected that to make sugar, syrup, vinegar, alcohol or cider, the juice of the sorgho must be first defeated or clarified by lime (three ounces of lime in five or six times its weight of water to each gallon of juice) and heat and then filtered At the proper temperature, and with the addition of a little brewer's yeast, or yeast cakes, the juice will undergo the vinous fermentation in from three to five days.

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, July 30th, 1864.

THE special attention of all persons exempted or detailed under the provisions of the law for the protection of farming interests, is called to the following extract from Circular No 24, from Bureau of Conscription, published for their information:

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, June 27, 1864

Circular No. 24.

* * * * * * *

II. The sale to the government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act, of the marketable surplus remaining after furnishing the government with the stipulated quantity of provisions and which he may raise from year to year, while his exemption continues, is made by the act of Congress approved February 17th, 1864, one of the conditions of exemption allowed to an overseer or agriculturist. A claim is asserted by some of those exempted as agriculturists to exchange such part of the aforesaid surplus as they may please for supplies of provisions, clothing and the like, to be consumed in family use, and to sell the government or the families of soldiers only what may remain of such surplus after making said exchanges This claim is in violation of law and of their contract with the government, and cannot be allowed.

Upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that persons exempted as overseers or agriculturists, have or are thus disposing of their surplus productions by exchange as aforesaid, Enrolling officers will arrest all such persons, forward them to their nearest camps of Instruction to be retained there until final action shall be taken and announced in their cases, and forward through the proper channels of communication to this Bureau a report of all the facts and circumstances of each case.

Every agriculturist or overseer upon receiving his certificate of exemption should be informed that the action indicated above Will be taken in the event of his not disposing of his marketable surplus in accordance with the requirements of law.

By command of Brig Gen Jno S. Preston, Sup't,
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

August 8. 55-2t

Conscript Office,
Raleigh N. C, August 1st, '64

Circular No 37

DISTRICT Enrolling officers will proceed immediately to action in accordance with Circular No 26, from Bureau of Conscription, herewith published Its provisions apply as well to persons whose applications are now pending as to those who may hereafter apply

Applicants for renewal of detail will not be permitted to remain at home or at work after the expiration of the time allowed by the terms of the detail granted.

By order of the commandant

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Dep't, Bureau of Conscription,
Richmond, Va, July 3, 1864

Circular No 26

THE Secretary of War directs that hereafter no furloughs be allowed by the officers of conscription to applicants for exemption not sustained as required by regulations; or detail, whilst their applications are pending; but that they be promptly forwarded to the Camps of Instruction, and at once assigned to commands in the field, entitled under existing orders to receive conscripts

Enrolling officers will, with the aid of the Temporary Boards, proceed diligently to investigate all such applications, in accordance with the instructions heretofore given, and forward them to the Bureau, with their reports and opinions, for such action as the War Department may take in reference to said applicants.

Upon transmitting the applications to the Bureau, Commandants will state the commands to which the applicants were assigned.

By command of Col. Thos. P August, Acting Superintendent.

55 4t C B. DUFFIELD, A A General

Barclayville, July 28, 1864.

MESSRS. E J. HALE & SONS:—I see in the last Standard a long piece about myself, C. H Cofield, yourself, Gov. Vance, &c, accusing me of ordering or having sent the Raleigh Standard and a lot of votes for Holden to some free negroes in our county. Holden says his friend advised him from Aversasboro' that I called him "Bill Holden a Lincolnite" That is so I say that, according to my understanding of Holden's doctrine, he is a better friend to Lincoln than to Jeff Davis; and some of his friends say they are in favor of reconstruction and had rather live under Lincoln's administration than Davis's. Such men I look upon as nothing else but tories and traitors to the South. His tory friend from Aversasboro' says I had the Standard sent to the free negroes of Harnett as I went on to Petersburg. The Standard and Holden tickets came to the Post Office at Barclayville two days before I went to Raleigh; so that proves his statement false. If Bill Holden has any letter from me for a free negro or any one else, it will show plainly for itself. My hand writing is known as well as any, and by as many as any one else in my county. But I heard that some of Holden's tory friends said they would swear the letter ordering the papers to the free negroes was my hand writing I am not surprised at that; any men or set of men who will take an oath to defend and protect deserters, yankees, and Bill Holden, would swear to any thing; but when they swear to that they swear to a lie, and I will prove it so. And as for connecting me with a free negro, I consider it an honor in comparison to being a Holdenite One of these poor free boys who is in the Confederate service and a smart free boy, seems very much mortified at being so slandered by having the Standard sent to him. He says if he is a poor free negro he is as much above reading the Standard as any one and he hopes Holden will not send his yankee sheet to him any more. Holden says we are using the free negroes to elect Vance. I had rather vote for a free negro than for Holden And to be abused by Holden is a compliment to any man; nearly every man in my beat says they want no better evidence of a man's being a rascal than to see him praised by the Standard. The deserters of my county say they would not have the yankees to come to their house for any price and not find the Standard in their house. I will wager all I have that every deserter and friend to deserters in the State is for Holden I would be glad if Mr. Holden would publish in his Standard David Tucker's letter in answer to the documents sent by him to Tucker

1t] Most respectfully, JAS. A JOHNSON.

Bank of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX DOLLARS AND NINETY cents on each share of stock in this Bank, has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders (less the tax of ninety cents to the State on each individual share) in *four per cent* certificates or bonds of the Confederate States, or *one third loss* in Confederate States treasury notes of the *new issue;* payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 15th day of August next

The dividends of the Windsor, Newbern and Tarboro' Branches and the Goldsboro' Agency, will be paid at the Principal Bank, and of the Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

Raleigh, July 21st 55-td

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 1st August, my negro man TROY, aged about 21 years. He is tall and slim, and quite black. When seen last he was on the road to Fayetteville from Black River, and said that he was on his way to Mr. J D Jackson's near town I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me or for his confinement so that I get him. Address me at Clinton. CATHARINE ROYALL.

Aug 8. 55-4tpd

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance.* Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure

W. T. GANNAWAY, Pres't.

July 30. 54*10t

From the Raleigh Confederate.

Mr. Holden's Slander.—It is gratifying to see that the soldiers who voted for Mr. Holden have had the manliness to resent the insults which he has offered to them, in the Extra Standard, in charging that the elections were conducted with force and fraud. Mr. Holden has insulted good officers and brave soldiers. Here are his own supporters, who pronounce his statement *false.* We have the original at our office, and one has been sent to Mr. Holden. Will he publish it?

GEN HOSPITAL No. 8. Raleigh, N. C., July 29, '64.

We, the undersigned soldiers, supporters of W W Holden for Governor, having seen an Extra Standard, of July 29th, 1864, in which the Surgeon in charge of this Hospital is accused of endeavoring to influence the election for Governor, on the 28th, do hereby certify that the election held at this Hospital was fair in every respect—that the Surgeon in charge did not, in any way or manner, try to influence our votes, and that all the charges in the Extra Standard of July 29th, are *false* and without *any foundation* as far as this Hospital is concerned

Jas. Spence, Co. K, 3d N. C. T., *J. C McCumbe, Co. K, 20th N. C. T. (his X mark,) Madison Godwin, Co D 10th Battalion, *Wesley Baker, Co D 26th N C. T., (his X mark) *I. H Creech, Co. K, 66th N. C. T., (his X mark) *J S Sink, Co. A, 42d N. C. T. (his X mark) L S. Wright, Co F. 66th N. C. T, L. D. Spence, Co. I, 62d, Gordon's Cavalry, A. J. Moore, (Co. A, 4th N. C. *John Day, Co. C, 56th N. C. T. (his X mark.)

*The signatures with the X mark, are witnessed by R. F Graham

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL, Raleigh, N. C., July 30, '64.

I supported Mr. Holden for Governor. Surgeon Haywood did not try to influence my vote, or the vote of any other man in any way. He did not require me to endorse our names on our tickets. I voted as I thought fit, with an open ticket.

GEO D. HARDIN

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL, Raleigh, N. C., July 30, '64.

We, the undersigned, supporters of Mr Holden for Governor, have seen with regret, an Extra Standard of July 29th, in which Surgeon Haywood, of this Hospital, is charged by some liar with having endeavored to influence our voting, by compelling us to endorse our names on our tickets.

We brand the charge as false Surgeon Haywood did not endeavor to influence our voting in any manner We voted as we thought right with an open ticket.

H H Forrest, R. H. Riggan, C C King, * H. Williams, D. L Adams, E T. Carroll, (his X mark) M. Booth, J. Vaughn, (his X mark,) John Whitehead A. R Curtis, E Green, B Dinkins (his X mark) Lewis Wilson, (his X mark,) W. A Cook, J. P. Sharp, A J Buie.

A CARD.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 7.
Raleigh, N. C July 30th, '64.

In an Extra Standard of the 29th inst. I am charged as Surgeon in charge of this Hospital, with being guilty of force and fraud to the soldiers who voted here on Thursday the 28th inst. Now, in answer I would say that such a falsehood would go unnoticed by me, coming from the source it did, but that I wish the people of North Carolina to know the truth and nothing but the truth; therefore this card. I am a friend to Gov. Vance's election, and have done all I could for him in an honorable way, and intend to still use my influence for him. It is my prerogative to do so; and no individual has a right to question me for it. I have as much right to use my influence for him this year, as the editor of the Standard had to use his influence for him two years ago and in doing so I am only doing justice to my country and myself; for Gov Vance has steered the ship of State through the unprecedented storm of war for two years with honor to himself and profit to every North Carolinian. For this reason I have used my influence for him But as to being guilty of fraud, or force to any individual voter, I deny the charge. It is false, and black as false, and must have originated from a depraved heart, and I can appeal to every voter and inmate of this hospital, who will substantiate me in the truth of my assertion, and stamp the author of this falsehood with the indignation he deserves.

J. W. TRACY, Surg in Charge.

Appalling Carnage—Grant's Losses.—It is marvelous to what extent the sensibilities of men are benumbed in time of war. First we hear of thirteen thousand lying in the streets of a city, then thirty thousand, and last, of seventy thousand dead, prisoners and wounded. But who speaks of that while Grant moves onward to the rebel capital? 'Tis true, this bloody march will make gaps in almost every household, and places the folding of death on many doors, but no one speaks of it, for the telegraph heralds Federal triumphs and rebel defeats. Burnside's loss at Fredericksburg was fifteen thousand. Hooker's about the same; and these cost an immense amount of indignation; but what are they, compared to the seventy thousand, or as some assert, *one hundred thousand loss in the space of three weeks?* If Grant fails and is forced back, such a clamor will be heard in all the land, that will drive the hero of Donelson and Vicksburg from the army forever! The long lists of dead and wounded will stand out, and blaze like burning ships The public insensibility will reverse, and the recklessness of such a march will thunder from every pulpit and from every loyal press. In the early part of the struggle the loss of half a hundred men was paraded in flaming capitals; now the loss of seventy thousand passes without comment.—*Ohio Argus.*

FOR THE OBSERVER

RECEIPTS FOR ARMY AND DOMESTIC MISSIONS

Gray's Creek, Cumberland county,	$91 15
Mary's Chapel, Chatham,	1012 59
Cool Spring, Moore,	250 00
Clinton, Sampson,	863 33
Mt. Gilead, do	551 33
Magnolia, Duplin,	814 65
Total,	$3 582 95

The Board need funds. Our Missionaries must be sustained Who will aid us in this work? It is impossible for the Agent to visit every section of the State. Will the friends of Army Missions not forward their contributions through the mails? Address me at Fayetteville.

J B HARDWICK,
Agent for Army and Domestic Missions for N. C. and Southern Va

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died at Bell Plains, Va, Thos F Powell, son of the late P M Powell, Esq. of Powellton. He joined the army early in the war as a private, but was soon made Adjutant of the 22d N C Troops. While in the discharge of his duty he was wounded on the 8th of May, and died on the 17th. It is a source of pleasure to his numerous friends to know that he found a friend and brother in the Chaplain, Rev Jos Jones, of the 20th Michigan He was in his 21st year. He made a profession of religion and joined the Baptist Church in the Fall of 1859.

Biblical Recorder copy C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fellowship Lodge No. 84 of Free and Accepted Masons, desiring to testify their sympathy with the sad news occasioned by the death of our worthy brethren Lieut. Edwin S. Sanders and Sergt. Wm H Massingill, who fell in battle in Virginia, while we should yield submissively to the dispensation of an allwise Providence, directs the following resolution to be entered on its journals.

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret the death of our worthy brethren and heartily sympathize with their families in their peculiar sorrows.

Resolved, That in this melancholy event the Lodge has lost two of its most worthy members, Society two exemplary and useful citizens, and our army two of its best soldiers, whose bravery and christian piety have earned our warm affection and admiration.

Resolved, That among the noble young men of our country who buckled on their armour and left home and all the comforts of life to meet and drive back our common enemy; we can point to none whose purity of life and unselfish patriotism entitle them to higher honor and more lasting remembrance.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer for publication with a request that the N. C. Presbyterian and N. C. Christian Advocate copy once.

W. H. AVERA, W. M.
S. R MORGAN, Sec'y.

Notice to Teachers of Sampson.

THE Board to examine Teachers of Common Schools of Sampson county, will meet in Clinton the last Saturday in July and August. All interested are earnestly requested to attend.

A. ROYAL, C. B. S.

Piney Grove, July 20. 52-6tpd

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Raleigh Confederate, 24 inst.

"HOKE'S BRIGADE," July 27, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—On Saturday, July 16th, this army left its encampment near Leesburg, and took the road for Winchester by way of Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge About 1 o'clock, when we had passed the village of Purcellsville, our baggage train was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. They cut out about 70 wagons and ambulances, and were making off with them, when Brig Gen. Lewis, at the head of our brigade, reached the ground and changed the aspect of affairs in double-quick time. The enemy had to abandon many of the wagons and fly for safety, leaving behind about 15 of his troopers killed and wounded on the field. We also captured from him 1 piece of artillery. Our army crossed the Blue Ridge and took position near Berryville in order to rest from its toilsome marches. On Sunday afternoon and Monday, it was apparent from the continual firing of artillery that the enemy were following us through Snicker's Gap in force—our cavalry which had been covering our rear disputing their advance. This Gap is a position easily flanked. Our cavalry fell back in the evening. In the afternoon of Monday, the 18th, the enemy advanced in force and threw a large body of his troops across the Shenandoah where the Turnpike crosses. Our troops were ready to receive them. The work of sharpshooting was spirited and severe. The enemy had been enabled to form his line of battle on the north bank of the river immediately upon and under cover of the bank. This line was charged by Rodes' and a part of Gordon's divisions. The Yankee line was broken, and gave way throughout its entire length; the fugitives plunged into the river which is here about 150 yards in width, and sought safety in this dangerous mode of retreat. Our riflemen now had a fair chance, and gave ample testimony of their competency in such bloody work. Never since the sound of the rifle was first heard in this beautiful Valley have the "sea green" waters of the Shenandoah been so reddened with human gore as on this afternoon. The water was literally covered with the fallen foe. The battle is soon over and the victory ours. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 1,000. But, oh! what a price is paid for it! 300 are said to be killed and wounded on our side. Cols. Owens and Wood, both of North Carolina, are reported mortally wounded, and how sad did I feel in the morning upon finding my esteemed young friend Lieut. Bivens, of Enfield, who had lost a leg in the action But such is the fate of war.

On Tuesday the 19th, it became apparent that the enemy were threatening our position from different points, and on Wednesday morning the 20th, our army showed a disposition to fall back! The sick and wounded were sent off from Winchester to the hospitals at Mt. Jackson and Staunton. This morning Major Gen. Ramseur took position with his division on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Martinsburg, and about two miles from the former place, as the enemy were understood to be advancing from that direction. In the afternoon he advanced his column down the road and soon found himself in the presence of the enemy in heavy force. It is proper for me here to say but little lest I should say too much, and do some one injustice, for many have been criticising this affair. Our division soon fell under an enfilading fire, right and left being outflanked, fell into confusion, and retired in disorder. Some of the critics argue that the prime cause of the stampede was the giving way of Vaughn's cavalry on the left which rushed back through the ranks of the 57th N. C. T, and threw them into confusion. Be it as it may, it was a sad affair. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is generally set down at 350 or 400. Brig Gen. Lewis, and his aid, Lieut. Macon, and Major Craig of the 57th N. C. T., all of Hoke's brigade, wounded. We lost four pieces of artillery.

Our army subsequently fell back to Strasburg, twenty miles on the turnpike towards Staunton. But Gen. Early can certainly do two things—march and fight. On Sunday morning last he moved forward again, and in the afternoon attacked and defeated the enemy at Kernstown, three miles west of Winchester, and putting the enemy to a complete rout, pressed them several miles towards the Potomac, capturing a large amount of prisoners By this defeat I am of opinion that the enemy are entirely driven back to the other side of the Potomac, and we shall be able to secure the benefit of the splendid crop of wheat raised in this rich valley. But don't be surprised if you hear of us soon in Pennsylvania.

Another Surprise for Mr. Holden.—The Ad-Vance steamer is safely in, with more of Governor Vance's blessings for the soldiers and their families. The Ad-Vance went to England, and Mr. Holden has been insisting upon it that she would never get back.

Mt. Vernon Seminary,
MINERAL SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September. Every department will be supplied with competent and experienced Instructors.

Circulars containing full particulars as to terms, &c., will be forwarded upon application to

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
or T. C. HOOPER, Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Young ladies will be received as boarders at any time during the months of July and August, if their parents consider it advisable with a view to the benefit to be derived from the Mineral Water.

July 2. 46*8tpd

Music Teacher.

A GENTLEMAN, *well qualified* by education and experience, to give instruction in Music, French and Drawing, may obtain a desirable situation, by addressing T. C. HOOPER,
Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

July 2. 46 *8td

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to employ a Lady to teach a Family School. None but a good English Scholar need apply. Address CALVIN VESTAL,
Oakland, Chatham county, N. C.

July 20. 51*4t

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1864.

M. D Temples, Adm'r of Allen Temples, dec'd, vs. the Heirs at Law of said Allen Temples

Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Wm. Temples, Wesley Temples, and the Heirs of Alfred Temples, are non residents of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Wm Temples, Wesley Temples and the Heirs at Law of Alfred Temples, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d Monday in August 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them

Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday in May 1864.

Issued the 2d June 1864.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.
By WM F. FOUSHEE, D. C.

48*6t

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1864.

IT was ordered by said Court, that from and after this Term, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket All parties, witnesses and defendants, are notified to attend on Monday of next Term said Court to be holden for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of September next.

J. B. CARTER, C. S. C.

Lumberton, N. C., July 23. 01-6w4

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—GRIFFIN, July 30.—Citizens of Atlanta, who arrived late last night, say that the fight there on Thursday was fierce Our troops took 2 lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but now hold their original position. Gen's Stewart and Loring were slightly wounded. Gen's Walthall, Strahl and Wheeler were *not* wounded

The enemy attacked Cheatham this morning but were easily repulsed with considerable loss.

Yankee raiders captured Fayetteville yesterday, and did some damage to the railroad and telegraph. They were driven off with loss.

MACON, July 30.—Yankee raiders have been on the Central and Macon and Western roads, and have done some little damage. They were whipped off.

MACON, August 1.—Our cavalry under Iverson attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The yankees, commanded by Gen. Stoneman, were routed, and Stoneman severely wounded. 75 officers and about 500 prisoners with 2 pieces of artillery, which were surrendered, have just reached this city. The remainder of the yankee forces are scattered and flying towards Eatonton pursuit continuing. Many have already been killed and captured. Trains moving regularly to Atlanta. Affairs reported quiet there on yesterday and this morning.

RICHMOND, Aug. 2.—Official information was received this morning of the capture of Gen. Stoneman, and 700 raiders near Macon, Ga. His command was routed at last accounts, and flying in every direction to Eatonton.

MACON, Aug 2.—Affairs at Atlanta wear their usual aspect. There was some picket firing and shelling yesterday, but no damage.

The yankee raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven towards Newnan, their advance reaching that place just after the arrival of the train carrying Roddy's command to Atlanta. Roddy attacked in front, and the pursuers coming up, the yankees broke and fled, leaving 500 prisoners, all their artillery (6 pieces) and 700 horses in our hands. Three pieces of artillery taken from Stoneman arrived here last night. It is reported that 600 horses and 800 mules were also captured from him.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—All quiet along the lines to-day. The army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in the rear. The enemy are still marching towards our left.

The late Fight at Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, August 1.—Our losses in Saturday's affair foot up 1,200;—300 killed and wounded and 800 prisoners from Elliott's S. C. brigade. Mahone's losses about 450 killed and wounded. Over 700 yankees were buried. Yankee officers say their loss in wounded was 3000. Our captures of battle flags reach 20, and prisoners 1100.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Aug. 1.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 30th has been received. The Confederates have not recrossed the Potomac into Maryland. The latest official dispatches from Ga state that Sherman was steadily drawing his lines close around Atlanta. The condition of affairs in Missouri is represented as deplorable in the extreme. Active operations had commenced. Martial law is rigidly enforced. Gold in New York 252½.

From Western North Carolina.—Maj. Charles M. Roberts, with a portion of the 14th Batallion, attacked a camp of the enemy near the Tennessee line, one day last week; killing seven, capturing six, and bringing off twenty horses. Maj. Roberts did not lose a man killed or wounded. The prisoners have arrived here.—*Asheville News.*

From Georgia.—The most accurate accounts from Atlanta represent the enemy slowly crawling around in the direction of the West Point and the Macon Railroads, and our men following on an interior and parallel line. Both are fortifying as they go. The country will be glad to learn that our army has been heavily reinforced by many thousands of veteran troops, and that an unconquerable spirit now prevades every rank in it. All thoughts of giving up Atlanta have vanished, and no one entertains an idea that it will be surrendered at all. The enemy continue to throw shells into the city, which do but little harm.—*Macon Confederate, 29th ult.*

A Singular Coincidence.—On Wednesday, Dr. O. F. Manson, Surgeon in charge of hospital No. 24, for the care of North Carolina troops, rode down to the lines below Richmond, carrying with him in his carriage Brigadier General Lane, of Lane's brigade, wounded some time since, but now convalescent, and returning to his brigade to resume command. Dr. Manson had hardly reached the lines before Colonel Barry, commanding the brigade in the absence of General Lane, fell severely wounded in a skirmish, and the Doctor returning to Richmond brought the wounded officer back with him.

Colonel Barry's wound, we are glad to learn, is not dangerous. He is cared for at Dr Manson's residence, where also General Lane was staying pending recovery from his wound.

Richmond Examiner, 29th.

Brig Gen. W. G. Lewis.—We are pleased to learn that this gallant young officer, who was wounded in one of the engagements with the enemy in the Valley, has arrived at his home in Chapel Hill. He has been for some months in command of Hoke's old brigade. He is wounded through the calf of the leg, though not seriously.

Raleigh Conservative.

Resigned.—Maj. John A. D. McKay, of Harnett county, has resigned his position in the 31st Regiment, N. C. Troops.—*Ral. Conservative.*

Georgia Methodists.—AUGUSTA, August 1.—Bishop Pierce of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has called upon the Methodists of the State to meet on Wednesday, August the 10th, for special prayer for victory and for the expulsion of the foe from our State.

Convention of Methodist Ministers.—In the North Carolina Christian Advocate we find a card signed by 23 ministers, requesting the local ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State to meet in convention, in Raleigh, on the last Friday in August, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Rebel troops in Maryland.—A gentleman from Rockbridge, (says the Lynchburg Republican,) who accompanied our army into Maryland, says that our soldiers were not allowed to enter private houses, or in any way interfere with private property.

An Error, and a Crime.—In 1861, Lincoln is on record as having said, in a conversation with members of the Kentucky delegation, including Mr. Crittenden: "This war, so far as I have anything to do with it, is based on the idea that there is a Union sentiment in those States, which, set free from the control now held over it by the presence of the Confederate or rebel power, will be sufficient to replace those States in the Union. If I am mistaken in this—if the people of those States are determined, with unanimity, or with a feeling approaching unanimity, that these States shall not be members of this Confederacy—it is beyond the power of the people of the other States to force them to remain in the Union; and in that contingency—the contingency that there is not that (Union) sentiment there—this war is not only an error, it is a crime.

TAX IN KIND.

THE Farmers of Cumberland County West of Cape Fear River, are requested to meet at the following times and places, prepared to list their Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay, and Wool:

Gray's Creek Dist, at Bethel Church, Aug 17.
Rockfish Dist, at Rockfish Village, Aug 18.
Quewhiffle Dist, at Mrs J A McKothan's, Aug 19.
Seventy-First Dist, at D C Munson's, Aug 20.
Carver's Creek Dist, at Kingsburg, Aug 22.
Fayetteville Dist, at Market House, Aug 23.

J. A. JOHNSON Assessor

July 30, 1864. 54*2 &2tawtd

TAX IN KIND, Assessor's Notice.

HAVING been appointed Assessor for the Tax in Kind, I respectfully request the producers on the East side of the River to meet me at the following times and places to list their crops of Wheat, Oats, Rye, cured Hay (if ready,) and Wool, *produced during the present year* The above named crops must be listed before delivery. Much trouble will be saved *by listing promptly* before it is too late. Appointments

Cedar Creek Dist, at Terebinthe, Monday, Aug 8.
Lock's Creek Dist, Joseph Cade's, Wednesday, Aug 10.
Pate Hill Dist, Mary's Garden, Thursday Aug 11
Silver Run Dist, David McNeill's Esq, Friday Aug 12
Black River Dist, Smith's Mills, Saturday Aug 13

Only one round will be made for the above crops as it is evident that everybody must appear and list promptly O. H BLOCKER, Assessor

July 28. 54 *6tw

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!!
NEW BOOKS!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

JOHNSON'S Common School Arithmetic,	$3 50
The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,	3 00
The Jack Morgan Songster ($50 per hundred,)	1 00
Love and Liberty Songs ($40 per hundred,)	75
(The above Books are just from the press.)	
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition, (by L Branson,)	2 00
Hill's Poems, (by Tho H Hill,)	1 00
Morven and Linda, (by A. W. Mangum,)	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 31 Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader, (by M. B Moore,)	75
Myrtle Leaves, (by Rev A. W. Mangum,)	2 00

☞ The above Books are sold at ½ off to the Trade.

Other Stock on Hand

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Hunter's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lauder's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Lansdell's "	75
Camp and Field, (by Dr. Jos Cross,)	3 00
Life of Stonewall Jackson,	6 50
The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Model Letter Writer,	1 50
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials	3 50
Romantic Passages in S W History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
Siege of Vicksburg,	2 50
Sunday School Bell,	50
Sabbath School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
Camp Jester,	1 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
Moral and Religious Anecdotes, (3 vols.)	12 00
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Stonewall Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Dr. Deems's Poems,	1 75
Grote's History of Greece, (12 vols.)	125 00
Bancroft's " U. States, (7 vols.)	85 00
Abbott's Illustrated Histories, (each,)	7 00
Second Year of the War,	6 50
Mountain Violet, (by Rev T M Baker,)	1 50
A few Chestnuts for the children, (by Uncle Charles,)	1 50
A Sunday School in every Church, by Rev. B Manly,	75
Words of Comfort, (by H F Buckner,)	1 25
Robert Cushman, or the Rival Students,	2 00
The Little Preacher, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Life of H F Wimberly, (by Uncle Charles,)	75
Stone-wall Songster,	1 00
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Cotton Field Melodies,	50

MILITARY BOOKS

Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery,	6 00
School of the Guides,	1